LEEDS.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1905.

(PRELIMINARY).

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41, PARK SQUARE,
LEEDS,
February 8th, 1906.

To the Chairman of the Sanitary Committee.

SIR,

The Committee have been already furnished with a general statement of the mortality in Leeds and the eight other largest towns in the United Kingdom during the year 1905. The death-rate in Leeds, calculated upon the figures returned to the Registrar General, and which exclude the deaths of non-municipal paupers, but include those of Leeds persons dying in our own fever hospitals and in the Hunslet workhouse outside the borough boundaries, was 15·3 per thousand per annum.

This is the lowest death-rate I have yet had to record. In 1894 the death-rate fell to 17·9, the lowest on record up to that period; in 1902 it was 17·6, in 1903, 16·6. Not only is the rate 15·3 the lowest for Leeds, but it is the lowest for any of the nine largest towns in the United Kingdom during 1905.

From table 1 it will be seen that during the five years 1885-1889 our Leeds death-rate was 21·16, taking into account all recorded deaths whether inside public institutions or not. In the following five years 1890-1894, containing the influenza period, it was again 21·16, notwithstanding the unusually healthy year which terminated that quinquennium. In the five years 1895-1899, the death-rate fell to 19·77, and in the following five years (1900-1904), to 18·36. The year 1905 had a death-rate, calculated upon the larger number of deaths, *i.e.*, without excluding death of outsiders in public institutions, of just under 15·65. The decrease of the general death-rate last year on that of the preceding year was 2·40; on that of the earliest of the quinquennia mentioned (1885-1889), 5·51.

From the same table it will be seen that the death-rate from the seven so called zymotic diseases was 0·97 below the rate in 1904, and 1·18 below that of the five years 1885-1889. This rate is also the lowest that I have had to record. The two years most nearly approaching to it were 1894, when the rate from the seven diseases was 1·98, and 1903 when the rate was 1·74.

The rate from small-pox was below 0·01 (0·006), the year before (1904) the deaths had not reached 0·005. In only four years during the sixteen since 1889 was there no death from small-pox.

From measles the rate of 0·24 last year was the lowest since I came to Leeds in 1889, with the exception of that of the year 1892, when it was 0·20.

From scarlatina last year our rate of 0·09 was the lowest but one in any of these sixteen years; the exceptional year was 1893, when the scarlatina rate was 0·08.

Diphtheria (exclusive of membranous croup) had a rate of 0·08 in 1905. It was 0·08 in 1892, 0·07 in 1890, 0·04 in 1891. If we add to the 0·08, our death-rate last year from diphtheria, 0·03 deaths per thousand from some form of croup, the death-rate from the combined group, including not only diphtheria and membranous croup but other croups not characterized as spasmodic, was 0·11. The year 1892, with a rate of 0·08 from diphtheria alone, had a rate of 0·13 from croup, making 0·21 from the combined group. The year 1891, which had the lowest rate from diphtheria alone (0·04), had a rate of 0·08 from "croup," making the combined rate one of 0·12. The year 1890, with a rate of 0·07 from diphtheria alone, had a rate of 0·09 from croup, making 0·16 from the combined group. So that our rate from this group of diseases was lower in 1905 than in any other of the sixteen years, the figures for which are given in table D. part 1.

1905

ANNUAL REPORT, LEEDS.

TABLE 1.

Annual deaths per 1,000 of the estimated population.

	All causes.	Seven zymotics.†	Consumption.	Bronchitis, pneumonia, pleurisy.	Other lung diseases, without influenza.
Five years, 1885-89 ... (261 weeks)	21·16	2·78	1·70	3·93	0·27
*Five years, 1890-94 ... (261 weeks)	21·16	2·52	1·61	4·43	0·31
*Five years, 1895-99 ... (261 weeks)	19·77	2·74	1·47	3·54	0·22
*Five years, 1900-04 ... (261 weeks)	18·36	2·48	1·36	3·18	0·19
*Year 1904 (52 weeks)	18·05	2·57	1·40	2·96	0·18
*Year 1905 (52 weeks)	15·65	1·60	1·23	2·76	0·16
1905 increase on 1904	...	...	...	...	...
„ decrease „ 1904	2·40	0·97	0·17	0·20	0·02
1905 increase on '85-9	...	...	...	...	...
„ decrease on '85-9	5·51	1·18	0·47	1·17	0·11

* Estimated of course upon the population calculated from the result of the recent census.

† Exclusive of membranous croup which the Registrar-General did not include in the seven zymotics until 1894.

TABLE 2.

Shewing the death-rates in the nine largest towns of the United Kingdom for the 52 weeks, and each of the thirteen week periods of 1905.

	First quarter of 1905.	Second quarter of 1905.	Third quarter of 1905.	Fourth quarter of 1905.	52 Weeks.
Leeds -	*15·7*	*14·6*	*15·3*	*15·4*	*15·3*
London -	16·8	14·3	14·6	16·8	15·6
Edinburgh -	17·8	16·1	14·5	16·2	16·2
Birmingham -	16·9	15·7	15·6	16·4	16·2
Sheffield -	17·8	17·5	18·3	14·4	17·0
Glasgow -	19·4	18·5	15·2	18·6	17·9
Manchester -	18·4	16·9	19·4	17·3	18·0
Liverpool -	20·4	17·7	19·9	20·4	19·6
Dublin -	24·6	20·4	19·6	20·4	21·3

The rates are calculated upon the populations estimated by the Registrar-General for England from the results of the recent census.

TABLE 3.

Births and deaths registered in the City of Leeds in the four periods of 13 weeks ended respectively April 1st, July 1st, September 30th, and December 30th, 1905. Deaths in age groups.

		MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES AT SUBJOINED AGES.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1905.	Registered Births.	At all Ages.	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 60.	60 and upwards.
Estimated population at these ages ...	.. ...	456,787	11,964	41,144	93,645	91,934	192,143	25,957
I. Quarter	3,255	1,819	397	175	75	94	509	569
II. Quarter	3,214	1,720	373	182	74	106	494	491
III. Quarter	3,081	1,790	668	202	58	70	404	388
IV. Quarter	2,787	1,795	437	260	62	55	488	493
52 weeks. . .	12,337	7,124	1,875	819	269	325	1,895	1,941

TABLE 4.

Birth and death rates in the City of Leeds in the four periods of 13 weeks ended respectively April 1st, July 1st, September 30th, and December 30th, 1905. Death rates in age groups.

		DEATHS PER ANNUM PER 1,000 LIVING.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1905.	Birth-rate.	At all Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 60.	60 and upwds.	25 to 65	Over 65
I. Quarter	28·6	16·0	133	17·1	3·2	4·1	10·6	88·0	13·2	111·8
II. Quarter	28·2	15·1	125	17·8	3·2	4·6	10·3	75·9	12·7	92·7
III. Quarter	27·1	15·7	224	19·7	2·5	3·1	8·4	60·0	9·9	78·7
IV. Quarter	24·5	15·8	147	25·4	2·7	2·4	10·2	76·2	12·0	101·7
52 weeks . .	27·1	15·6	157	20·0	2·9	3·5	9·9	75·0	12·0	96·2

TABLE 5.

Mortality in Children under one year of age, during the 52 weeks of 1905.

	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	YEAR.
Calculated per 1,000 of the population under 1, estimated to the middle of 1904, on the supposition that the whole population of the city was that estimated by the Registrar General, and that the number of children under one bore the same proportion to the population as at the 1901 census ...	133	125	224	147	157
Deaths under 1 per 1,000 births registered in same period	122	116	217	157	152
Deaths per 1,000 registered births, the latter instead of those for the same quarterly period being the average of the same and four preceding quarters. The rate for the year is the mean of the four quarterly rates	126	118	213	142	150
Average rate by last method for five preceding years ...	155	149	234	164	176
Average rate by second method for years 1886-90 (from table 7a 1890 report)	158	147	223	171	175

TABLE D, Part 1.—Shewing death-rates from certain causes for the years 1890 to 1905.

	SEVEN COMMON ZYMOTICS.										
	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diph-theria.	Whooping cough.	"Fever."	Diarrhœa.	All seven.	Croup (mem-branous and undefined)	Phthisis.	Influenza and diseases of the air-passages other than consumption.
1890 (53 wks.)	0·00	0·27	0·28	0·07	0·50	0·30	0·98	2·39	0·09	1·66	5·62
1891 (52 wks.)	0·00	0·71	0·18	0·04	0·41	0·20	0·86	2·41	0·08	1·79	6·11
1892 (52 wks.)	0·02	0·20	0·20	0·08	0·42	0·17	1·10	2·18	0·13	1·42	4·56
1893 (52 wks.)	0·08	0·90	0·08	0·15	0·44	0·30	1·60	3·55	0·18	1·70	4·60
1894 (52 wks.)	0·01	0·75	0·13	0·15	0·34	0·14	0·45	1·98	0·17	1·49	3·64
1895 (52 wks.)	...	0·35	0·13	0·10	0·29	0·22	1·58	2·65	0·12	1·55	4·34
1896 (53 wks.)	0·00	0·48	0·18	0·10	0·60	0·21	0·69	2·27	0·09	1·50	4·02
1897 (52 wks.)	...	0·40	0·23	0·13	0·24	0·21	1·58	2·79	0·10	1·44	3·90
1898 (52 wks.)	0·00	0·45	0·29	0·49	0·39	0·23	1·24	3·10	0·12	1·39	3·41
1899 (52 wks.)	...	0·37	0·15	0·71	0·38	0·17	0·96	2·73	0·12	1·41	3·72
1900 (52 wks.)	0·00	0·58	0·12	0·55	0·39	0·20	1·09	2·93	0·06	1·41	4·19
1901 (52 wks.)	...	0·58	0·19	0·38	0·33	0·19	1·47	3·14	0·07	1·41	3·46
1902 (53 wks.)	0·01	0·43	0·13	0·18	0·46	0·18	0·61	2·00	0·05	1·31	3·52
1903 (52 wks.)	0·05	0·28	0·25	0·14	0·27	0·13	0·62	1·74	0·03	1·27	3·09
1904 (52 wks.)	0·00	0·77	0·13	0·09	0·46	0·11	1·01	2·57	0·05	1·40	3·21
1905 (52 wks.)	0·01	0·24	0·09	0·08	0·27	0·12	0·80	1·60	0·03	1·23	3·07

See note to table D, part 2.

TABLE D, Part 2.

For whole District.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year. *	Births.		Deaths under one year of age.		Deaths at all ages. Total.		Deaths in Public Institutions.	Deaths of non-resid'nts registered in district.	Deaths of resid'nts registered beyond district.	Deaths at all ages net.	
		Number.	*Rate.**	Number	*Rate per 1,000 births registered.*	Number	*Rate.**				Number	*Rate.**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1890	362,768	12,336	33·4	2,128	173	8,370	22·7	819	132	No return	8,238	22·4
1891	369,099	12,538	34·1	2,216	177	8,429	22·9	869	144	do.	8,285	22·5
1892	375,540	12,546	33·5	2,114	168	7,403	19·8	789	129	do.	7,274	19·4
1893	382,094	12,348	32·4	2,542	206	8,512	22·4	874	147	24	8,365	22·0
1894	388,761	12,502	32·3	1,945	156	6,935	17·9	772	142	7	6,793	17·5
1895	395,546	12,478	31·7	2,384	191	8,101	20·6	882	167	No return	7,934	20·1
1896	402,449	12,573	30·8	2,120	169	7,682	18·8	908	161	8	7,521	18·4
1897	409,472	12,912	31·6	2,454	190	8,148	20·0	881	175	1	7,973	19·5
1898	416,618	12,971	31·2	2,372	183	7,996	19·3	940	142	9	7,854	18·9
1899	423,889	12,939	31·2	2,222	172	8,105	19·2	1,005	181	26	7,924	18·8
1900	431,287	13,091	30·5	2,397	183	8,619	20·1	1,084	184	90	8,525	19·8
1901	430,630	12,898	30·1	2,429	188	8,283	19·3	1,176	171	92	8,204	19·1
1902	437,341	13,245	29·8	2,113	160	7,814	17·6	1,154	211	96	7,699	17·3
1903	443,559	12,996	29·4	1,992	153	7,334	16·6	1,094	184	113	7,263	16·4
1904	450,142	12,561	28·0	2,207	176	8,096	18·0	1,185	173	116	8,039	17·9
Averages for years 1895-1904		12,866	30·4	2,269	176	8,018	19·0	1,031	175	...	7,894	18·6
1905	456,787	12,337	27·1	1,875	152	7,124	15·6	1,225	178	102	7,047	15·5

* Rates calculated per 1,000 of estimated population. The populations given in column 2 for the 11 years, 1890 to 1900, are those estimated by geometrical progression at the rate of increase which obtained between censuses of 1881-1891. That for 1901 has been estimated similarly from the rate which prevailed between the censuses of 1891-1901. To make the populations for 1900 and the previous years correspond they should be decreased respectively by the following percentages: (for 1900) 1·72, (for 1899) 1·53, (for 1898) 1·34, diminishing by about 0·19 each year to (for 1892) 0·21, and (for 1891) 0·05. The rates in columns 4, 8, and 13 must be correspondingly increased by these percentages (see Annual, 1901, and table on p. 58).

The deaths included in column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the City or in the fever hospital at Seacroft. The deaths included in column 12 are the numbers in column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the numbers in column 10 and the addition of the numbers in column 11. Column 11 is however, incomplete in some of the years. Deaths in fever hospitals belonging to but outside the City are, unless those of strangers, included in column 7.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of illness, and dying in some public institution, and paupers from townships outside the City dying at the Workhouse; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of illness, and have died in some public institution, other than our own fever hospitals, and inmates of the County Asylums from the City townships.

In the 52 weeks ended 30th December, 1905, the following births and deaths were registered, and cases of infectious diseases reported.

Population estimated by the Registrar General after Census... 456,787
Acreage 21,572
Births registered ... 12,337 Birth-rate per thousand 27·1
Average birth-rate, ten years, 1895-1904 ‡ ... ... 30·5
Deaths (all ages) ... 7,124 Death-rate per thousand 15·6
(R.G. 6946=15·26).*
Average death-rate, ten years, 1895-1904* ‡ ... ... 19·0
Deaths (under 1 year) ... 1,875 Ratio to 1,000 births 152

	Total deaths.	Death rate per thousand.		Cases notified. 1905.
		1905.	1895-1904. ‡	
1. Smallpox...	3	0·01	0·01	129
2. Measles	109	0·24	0·47	304‖
3. Scarlatina	39	0·09	0·18	935
4. Diphtheria	38	0·08	0·29	364
Memb. croup	6	0·01	0·05	8
Other croups	6	0·01	0·03	6‖
5. Whooping cough ...	121	0·27	0·38	...‖
6. Typhus	1	0·00	0·00	1
Typhoid	52	0·11	0·18	292
Ctd. fever	2	0·00	0·00	..
Puer. sept.	9	0·02	0·03	28
Erysipelas	5	0·01	0·03	380
7. Diarrhœa...	365	0·80	1·09	...
Cholera (English) ...	...	...	0·00	...
Phthisis	558	1·23	1·41	556§
Other tuberculous diseases	288	0·63	0·78	...
Seven commoner zymotics (including mem. croup)	736	1·62	2·64	...
Bronchitis Pneumonia Pleurisy	1,258	2·76	3·34	...
Other lung diseases (without influenza) ...	72	0·16	0·20	...
Malignant growths ...	444	0·98	0·79	...
Violence and accident ...	273	0·60	0·62	...

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* The R.G. excludes deaths of non-municipal paupers. The rate is calculated on the larger number.

‡ The average of the published returns were birth-rate 30·4, death-rate 19·0. The higher figures obtained from calculating the births and deaths on the arithmetical mean of populations for 1899 and 1900, obtained by method of interpolation explained in report for 1901, have been printed above. The death-rates for special groups are the uncorrected means of the published returns, from which non-residents were not excluded.

‖ Means not notifiable. § Notification voluntary.

Whooping-cough caused a death-rate last year of 0·27 The rate was the same in 1903. It was 0·24 in 1897, the only occasion on which it was lower than last year, although it was only 0·29 in 1895.

From the combined group of "fever" deaths, constituted principally of deaths from typhoid, the rate last year was 0·12, against 0·11 in 1904, and 0·13 in 1903. Each of the previous thirteen years had a rate higher than the highest of these three, though the year 1894, the especially healthy year, had a fever death-rate of only 0·14. The other years varied in their fever death-rates from 0·17 to 0·30, the average of the ten years, 1895-1904 being 0·18.

From typhoid alone our death-rate was 0·11 last year against an average of 0·18 in the ten preceding years, and 0·21 in the five years immediately preceding them. The progress of typhoid, taking the three quinquennial periods 1890-1894, 1895-1899, and 1900-1904, is interesting.

The death-rate from typhoid fever was 0·21 in 1890-1894, in 1895-1899 it was 0·20, in 1900-1904 it was 0·16. The drop to 0·11 last year, the healthiest year on record, is not of course of equal importance to the gradual lowering that has taken place during the three periods of five years. The great drop from 0·20 to 0·16 has co-incided with the removal of a large number of our old privy middens.

From diarrhœa our death-rate last year was 0·80. This is not the lowest rate during the sixteen years, but it is perceptably below the average of the ten years 1895-1904, which was 1·09. The five years before that had a death-rate of 1·00. Carried to three places of decimals, the rates in the three quinquennia were in 1890-1894, 0·998*, in 1895-1899, 1·210*, and in 1900-1904, 0·960*.

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* These figures are averaged from table D, the figures in which were taken from the tables published at the time.

From consumption our death-rate of 1·23 was the lowest in any year of the sixteen. The rate was 1·27 in 1903, 1·31 in 1902, but in no other year lower than 1·39. As compared with the preceding year the rate from consumption was 0·17; as compared with the five years 1885-1889 it was 0·47, lower.

Bronchitis, pneumonia, and pleurisy also had a low death-rate in 1905. The rate of 2·76 was lower by 0·20 than that of the preceding year, and by 1·17 than that of the quinquennium 1885-1889. That quinquennium, however, had not the highest death-rate from this group, for the years 1890-1894, including the especially influenza years, had a rate of 4·43.

Excluding influenza, the "other lung diseases" group showed a decrease of 0·02 upon the rate of 1904, and of 0·11 on the quinquennium, 1885-1889, and of 0·15 upon the influenza quinquennium, 1890-1894.

It has been already mentioned that Leeds had the lowest death-rate of any of the nine largest towns. The rate, however, in London closely approximated that of Leeds; our rate was 15·3, the London rate, 15·6. Then came Edinburgh and Birmingham each 16·2, Sheffield and Glasgow 17·0 and 17·9, Manchester and Liverpool 18·0 and 19·6, and Dublin 21·3. These figures will be found in table 2.

During the first period of five years, for which these figures has been got out, 1890-1894, we stood fourth on the list. During the period 1895-1899 we stood second on the list. During the period 1900-1904 we fell to the third place. Taking the whole period of sixteen years our position was third. The position of the several towns being London 18·7, Edinburgh 18·9, Leeds 19·4, Birmingham 20·1, Sheffield 20·4, followed by Glasgow 21·5, Manchester 23·1, Liverpool 24·1, and Dublin 26·1. Leeds, I believe, was the only one of the provincial towns which did not enlarge its area during these sixteen years.

Infant mortality.—The mortality amongst children in 1905 was very much below the average of the previous fifteen years. During the years 1890-1904, as shown on the chart in the Annual Report for 1904, there was an average of 176 deaths in children under one for every thousand born. Last year the rate fell to 152; a rate lower than in any of the fifteen years. In 1894, the first of our specially healthy years, the rate had been 156. In 1903, the healthiest year until the one we are speaking of, the children's death-rate was 153.

Table 5 shows in the second line of figures the ratios of mortality in children under one year of age to each thousand births registered during each of the quarters of 1905. In the third line the rates are calculated in the same way upon the births not in the same quarter but upon the mean births in that quarter and the four preceding it. The same table gives also in the first line the death-rate of children under one upon the population at that age estimated from the census returns.

The diminution in infantile death-rate, it will be seen, was not entirely due to lessened mortality in the third quarter. The rate was less in the first quarter than the average either of the five preceding years or of the years 1886-1890. So also in the second qnarter. It was appreciably but not so markedly less in the third quarter, and it was considerably less again in the fourth quarter.

It is fair to assume that the absence during the greater part of the year of measles and whooping-cough, in epidemic form, along with the usually corresponding diminution in the death-rate from bronchitis and broncho-pneumonia accounted in great part for the diminution of infantile mortality throughout the year, although one would fain hope that some of the work we have now done for several years is beginning to bear fruit. The subject, however, is so important that I propose to return to it in the supplementary portion of the present report.

JAMES SPOTTISWOODE CAMERON.

ANNUAL REPORT

(With SUPPLEMENT)

MADE TO THE

URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY

OF THE

CITY OF LEEDS,

FOR THE YEAR

1905,

AND PARTLY FOR 1906.

BY

J. SPOTTISWOODE CAMERON,

M.D., B.Sc., &c.,

Medical Officer of Health to the City.

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,, D.—Death-rates in Leeds from certain groups of causes for each of the sixteen years, 1890-1905.
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The material asked for in the new Local Government tables will be found as follows:—

I.—In table D, part 2.
II.—In table A for current and previous years.
III.—Age groups in new table 18, pp. 54-55; localities in table B.
IV.—Ages in table 17, p. 53 (altered from old table 17 to include ages), including, however, all deaths in institutions; localities in table C, where institution deaths allocated.
V.—Infantile mortality, pp. 10, 23, 24.

ERRATA, 1904 REPORT.

Table 25.—Col. 6 (p. 96), in line 22, for 89 read 90; line 24, for 12 read 11; col. 8, line 22, for 68 read 69; line 24, for 7 read 6. In cases "dead" (p. 97), line 22, for 282 read 284. Cases "alive," line 24, for 25 read 23. In total cases "alive," bottom line but one, for 2,036 read 2,034; bottom line, for 2,811 read 2,809. In total cases "dead," last line but one, for 1,460 read 1,462; last line, for 1,861 read 1,863.

Table VIII. b.—Two samples of milk from Birstwith, December 7th and 15th, result should have been entered as "incomplete."

In the 52 weeks ended 30th December, 1905, the following births and deaths were registered, and cases of infectious diseases reported.

Population estimated by the Registrar General after Census... 456,787
Acreage 21,572
Births registered ... 12,337 Birth-rate per thousand 27·1
Average birth-rate, ten years, 1895-1904 ‡ ... ... 30·5
Deaths (all ages) ... 7,124 Death-rate per thousand 15·6
(R.G. 6946 = 15·26).*
Average death-rate, ten years, 1895-1904* ‡ ... ... 19·0
Deaths (under 1 year) ... 1,875 Ratio to 1,000 births 152

	Total deaths.	Death rate per thousand.		Cases notified. 1905.
		1905.	1895-1904.	
			‡	
1. Smallpox...	3	0·01	0·01	129
2. Measles	109	0·24	0·47	304‖
3. Scarlatina	39	0·09	0·18	935
4. { Diphtheria	38	0·08	0·29	364
{ Memb. croup	6	0·01	0·05	8
Other croups	6	0·01	0·03	6‖
5. Whooping cough ...	121	0·27	0·38	...‖
6. { Typhus	1	0·00	0·00	1
{ Typhoid	52	0·11	0·18	292
{ Ctd. fever	2	0·00	0·00	...
Puer. sept.	9	0·02	0·03	28
Erysipelas	5	0·01	0·03	380
7. Diarrhœa...	365	0·80	1·09	...
Cholera (English) ...	...	...	0·00	...
Phthisis	558	1·23	1·41	555§
Other tuberculous diseases	288	0·63	0·78	...
Seven commoner zymotics (including mem. croup)	736	1·62	2·64	...
Bronchitis Pneumonia Pleurisy	1,258	2·76	3·34	...
Other lung diseases (without influenza) ...	72	0·16	0·20	...
Malignant growths ...	444	0·98	0·79	...
Violence and accident ...	273	0·60	0·62	...

---

* The R.G. excludes deaths of non-municipal paupers. The rate is calculated on the larger number.

‡ The average of the published returns were birth-rate 30·4, death-rate 19·0. The higher figures obtained from calculating the births and deaths on the arithmetical mean of populations for 1899 and 1900, obtained by method of interpolation explained in report for 1901, have been printed above. The death-rates for special groups are the uncorrected means of the published returns, from which non-residents were not excluded.

‖ Means not notifiable. § Notification voluntary.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1905.

To the Chairman of the Sanitary Committee.

SIR,

The Committee have been already furnished with a general statement of the mortality in Leeds and the eight other largest towns in the United Kingdom during the year 1905. The death-rate in Leeds, calculated upon the figures returned to the Registrar General, and which exclude the deaths of non-municipal paupers, but include those of Leeds persons dying in our own fever hospitals and in the Hunslet workhouse outside the borough boundaries, was 15·3 per thousand per annum.

This is the lowest death-rate I have yet had to record. In 1894 the death-rate fell to 17·9, the lowest on record up to that period; in 1902 it was 17·6, in 1903, 16·6. Not only is the rate, 15·3, the lowest for Leeds, but it is the lowest for any of the nine largest towns in the United Kingdom during 1905. (Table 2.)

From table 1 it will be seen that during the five years 1885-1889 our Leeds death-rate was 21·16, taking into account all recorded deaths whether inside public institutions or not. In the following five years 1890-1894, containing the influenza period, it was again 21·16, notwithstanding the unusually healthy year which terminated that quinquennium. In the five years 1895-1899, the death-rate fell to 19·77, and in the following five years (1900-1904), to 18·36. The year 1905 had a death-rate, calculated upon the larger number of deaths, *i.e.*, without excluding deaths of outsiders in public institutions, of just under 15·65. The decrease of the general death-rate last year on that of the preceding year was 2·40; on that of the earliest of the quinquennia mentioned (1885-1889), 5·51.

From the same table it will be seen that the death-rate from the seven so called zymotic diseases was 0·97 below the rate in 1904, and 1·18 below that of the five years 1885-1889. This rate is also the lowest that I have had to record. The two years most nearly approaching to it were 1894, when the rate from the seven diseases was 1·98, and 1903 when the rate was 1·74.

The rate from small-pox was below 0·01 (0·006). The year before (1904) the deaths had not reached 0·005. In only four years during the sixteen since 1889 was there no death from small-pox. (Table D, Part 1.)

From measles the rate of 0·24 last year was the lowest since I came to Leeds in 1889, with the exception of that of the year 1892, when it was 0·20. (D 1.)

From scarlatina last year our rate of 0·09 was the lowest but one in any of these sixteen years; the exceptional year was 1893, when the scarlatina rate was 0·08. (D 1).

Diphtheria (exclusive of membranous croup) had a rate of 0·08 in 1905. It was 0·08 in 1892, 0·07 in 1890, 0·04 in 1891. If we add to the 0·08 (our death-rate last year from diphtheria) 0·03 deaths per thousand from some form of croup, the death-rate from the combined group, including not only diphtheria and membranous croup but other croups not characterized as spasmodic, was 0·11. The year 1892, with a rate of 0·08 from diphtheria alone, had a rate of 0·13 from croup, making 0·21 from the combined group. The year 1891, which had the lowest rate from diphtheria alone (0·04), had a rate of 0·08 from "croup," making the combined rate one of 0·12. The year 1890, with a rate of 0·07 from diphtheria alone, had a rate of 0·09 from croup, making 0·16 from the combined group. So that our rate from this group of diseases was lower in 1905 than in any other of the sixteen years, the figures for which are given in table D. part 1.

TABLE 1.

Annual deaths per 1,000 of the estimated population.

	All causes.	Seven zymotics.†	Consumption.	Bronchitis, pneumonia, pleurisy.	Other lung diseases, without influenza.
Five years, 1885-89 ... (261 weeks)	21·16	2·78	1·70	3·93	0·27
*Five years, 1890-94 ... (261 weeks)	21·16	2·52	1·61	4·43	0·31
*Five years, 1895-99 ... (261 weeks)	19·77	2·74	1·47	3·54	0·22
*Five years, 1900-04 ... (261 weeks)	18·36	2·48	1·36	3·18	0·19
*Year 1904 (52 weeks)	18·05	2·57	1·40	2·96	0·18
*Year 1905 (52 weeks)	15·65	1·60	1·23	2·76	0·16
1905 increase on 1904	...	...	...	...	...
" decrease " 1904	2·40	0·97	0·17	0·20	0·02
1905 increase on '85-9	...	...	...	...	...
" decrease on '85-9	5·51	1·18	0·47	1·17	0·11

* Estimated of course upon the population calculated from the result of the recent census.

† Exclusive of membranous croup which the Registrar-General did not include in the seven zymotics until 1894.

Whooping-cough caused a death-rate last year of 0·27. The rate was the same in 1903. It was 0·24 in 1897, the only occasion on which it was lower than last year, although it was only 0·29 in 1895.

From the combined group of "fever" deaths, constituted principally of deaths from typhoid, the rate last year was 0·12, against 0·11 in 1904, and 0·13 in 1903. Each of the previous thirteen years had a rate higher than the highest of these three, though the year 1894, the especially healthy year, had a fever death-rate of only 0·14. The other years varied in their fever death-rates from 0·17 to 0·30, the average of the ten years, 1895-1904 being 0·18.

From typhoid alone our death-rate was 0·11 last year against an average of 0·18 in the ten preceding years, and 0·21 in the five years immediately preceding them. The progress of typhoid, taking the three quinquennial periods 1890-1894, 1895-1899, and 1900-1904, is interesting.

The death-rate from typhoid fever was 0·21 in 1890-1894, in 1895-1899 it was 0·20, in 1900-1904 it was 0·16. The drop to 0·11 last year, the healthiest year on record, is not of course of equal importance to the gradual lowering that has taken place during the three periods of five years. The great drop from 0·20 to 0·16 has co-incided with the removal of a large number of our old privy middens.

From diarrhœa our death-rate last year was 0·80. This is not the lowest rate during the sixteen years, but it is perceptibly below the average of the ten years 1895-1904, which was 1·09. The five years before that had a death-rate of 1·00. Carried to three places of decimals, the rates in the three quinquennia were in 1890-1894, 0·998*, in 1895-1899, 1·210*, and in 1900-1904, 0·960*.

From consumption our death-rate of 1·23 was the lowest in any year of the sixteen. The rate was 1·27 in 1903, 1·31 in 1902, but in no other year lower than 1·39. As compared with the preceding year the rate from consumption was 0·17 ; as compared with the five years 1885-1889 it was 0·47, lower.

Bronchitis, pneumonia, and pleurisy also had a low death-rate in 1905. The rate of 2·76 was lower by 0·20 than that of the preceding year, and by 1·17 than that of the quinquennium 1885-1889. That quinquennium, however, had not the highest death-rate from this group, for the years 1890-1894, including the especially influenza years, had a rate of 4·43.

---

* These figures are averaged from table D, the figures in which were taken from the tables published at the time.

Excluding influenza, the "other lung diseases" group showed a decrease of 0·02 upon the rate of 1904, and of 0·11 on the quinquennium, 1885-1889, and of 0·15 upon the influenza quinquennium, 1890-1894.

It has been already mentioned that Leeds had the lowest death-rate of any of the nine largest towns. The rate, however, in London closely approximated that of Leeds; our rate was 15·3, the London rate, 15·6. Then came Edinburgh and Birmingham each 16·2, Sheffield and Glasgow 17·0 and 17·9, Manchester and Liverpool 18·0 and 19·6, and Dublin 21·3. These figures will be found in table 2.

During the first period of five years, for which these figures has been got out, 1890-1894, we stood fourth on the list. During the period 1895-1899 we stood second on the list. During the period 1900-1904 we fell to the third place. Taking the whole period of sixteen years our position was third. The position of the several towns being London 18·7, Edinburgh 18·9, Leeds 19·4, Birmingham 20·1, Sheffield 20·4, followed by Glasgow 21·5, Manchester 23·1, Liverpool 24·1, and Dublin 26·1. Leeds, I believe, was the only one of the provincial towns which did not enlarge its area during these sixteen years.

Infant mortality.—The mortality amongst children in 1905 was very much below the average of the previous fifteen years. During the years 1890-1904, as shown on the chart in the Annual Report for 1904, there was an average of 176 deaths in children under one for every thousand born. Last year the rate fell to 152; a rate lower than in any of the

TABLE 2.

Shewing the death-rates in the nine largest towns of the United Kingdom for the 52 weeks, and each of the thirteen week periods of 1905.

	First quarter of 1905.	Second quarter of 1905.	Third quarter of 1905.	Fourth quarter of 1905.	52 Weeks.
Leeds -	*15·7*	*14·6*	*15·3*	*15·4*	*15·3*
London -	16·8	14·3	14·6	16·8	15·6
Edinburgh -	17·8	16·1	14·5	16·2	16·2
Birmingham -	16·9	15·7	15·6	16·4	16·2
Sheffield -	17·8	17·5	18·3	14·4	17·0
Glasgow -	19·4	18·5	15·2	18·5	17·9
Manchester -	18·4	16·9	19·4	17·3	18·0
Liverpool -	20·4	17·7	19·9	20·4	19·6
Dublin -	24·6	20·4	19·6	20·4	21·3

The rates are calculated upon the populations estimated by the Registrar-General for England since the results of the 1901 census were published.

fifteen years. In 1894, the first of our specially healthy years, the rate had been 156. In 1903, the healthiest year until the one we are speaking of, the children's death-rate was 153.

Table 5 (page 15) shows in the second line of figures the ratios of mortality in children under one year of age to each thousand births registered during each of the quarters of 1905.

In the third line the rates are calculated in the same way upon the births not in the same quarter but upon the mean births in that quarter and the four preceding it. The same table gives also in the first line the death-rate of children under one upon the population at that age estimated from the census returns.

TABLE 3.

Births and deaths registered in the City of Leeds in the four periods of 13 weeks ended respectively April 1st, July 1st, September 30th, and December 30th, 1905. Deaths in age groups.

		MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES AT SUBJOINED AGES.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1905.	Registered Births.	At all Ages.	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 60.	60 and upwards.
Estimated population at these ages ...	.. ...	456,787	11,964	41,144	93,645	91,934	192,143	25,957
I. Quarter	3,255	1,819	397	175	75	94	509	569
II. Quarter	3,214	1,720	373	182	74	106	494	491
III. Quarter	3,081	1,790	668	202	58	70	404	388
IV. Quarter	2,787	1,795	437	260	62	55	488	493
52 weeks. . .	12,337	7,124	1,875	819	269	325	1,895	1,941

The diminution in infantile death-rate, it will be seen, was not entirely due to lessened mortality in the third quarter. The rate was less in the first quarter than the average either of the five preceding years or of the years 1886-1890. So also in the second qnarter. It was appreciably but not so markedly less in the third quarter, and it was considerably less again in the fourth quarter.

It is fair to assume that the absence during the greater part of the year of measles and whooping-cough, in epidemic form, along with the usually corresponding diminution in the death-rate from bronchitis and broncho-pneumonia accounted in great part for the diminution of infantile mortality throughout the year, although one would fain hope that some of the work we have now done for several years is beginning to bear fruit. The subject, however, is so important that I propose to return to it in the supplementary portion of the present report.

TABLE 4.

Birth and death rates in the City of Leeds in the four periods of 13 weeks ended respectively April 1st, July 1st, September 30th, and December 30th, 1905. Death rates in age groups.

		Deaths per Annum per 1,000 Living.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1905.	Birth-rate.	At all Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 60.	60 and upwds.	25 to 65	Over 65
I. Quarter	28·6	16·0	133	17·1	3·2	4·1	10·6	88·0	13·2	111·8
II. Quarter	28·2	15·1	125	17·8	3·2	4·6	10·3	75·9	12·7	92·7
III. Quarter	27·1	15·7	224	19·7	2·5	3·1	8·4	60·0	9·9	78·7
IV. Quarter	24·5	15·8	147	25·4	2·7	2·4	10·2	76·2	12·0	101·7
52 weeks . .	27·1	15·6	157	20·0	2·9	3·5	9·9	75·0	12·0	96·2

JAMES SPOTTISWOODE CAMERON.

February 8th, 1906.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

(Addendum to Part I.)

The subject of infantile mortality was referred to briefly in the preliminary portion of this report. When the work of preparing the tables was pretty well in hand a suggestion for a new table was received from the Local Government Board, and as we were intending to deal rather more fully with the subject of infantile mortality we availed ourselves of the opportunity of not only getting out this table for the whole City as suggested by the Board, but of making further use of the material collected in the several districts for each of the diseases and for each of the age groups in the full table. The table on the lines asked for will be found on page 10.

The deaths of all children under one year of age registered during the fifty-two weeks of 1905 are accounted for in this table, and they are divided into age periods dealing with every week of age for the first month, and with every month of age for the rest of the year. We have added to the table as suggested by the Local Government Board a few extra lines. Where it has been doubtful whether it was intended that a particular disease should be included in a group we have put it in under a separate heading.

For instance in the first group, that of common infectious diseases, diphtheria and croup are included in one line. We have given three lines to the group; one for diphtheria so called, one for membranous croup, and one for other cases of croup not stated to be membranous or spasmodic.

In the same way in the group of diarrhœal diseases we have given two lines to gastritis and gastro-intestinal catarrh, and have included in the latter three deaths certified as due to gastric catarrh.* We have also added a third line for gastro-enteritis. Cases of gastro-enteritis have not been included in the line for "other causes" at the bottom of the table.

---

* One aged 3 months, two aged 6 months.

Infantile Mortality during the year (52 weeks ended 30th December) 1905.

Deaths from stated causes in weeks and months under one year of age.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		1 week.	1–2 wks.	2–3 wks.	3–4 wks.	Total under one month.	1–2 mths.	2–3 mths.	One and under three months.	3–4 mths.	4–5 mths.	5–6 mths.	Three and under six months.	6–7 mths.	7–8 mths.	8–9 mths.	Six and under nine months.	9–10 mths.	10–11 mths.	11–12 mths.	Nine and under twelve months.	Total deaths under one year.
All causes	Certified	322	95	90	75	582	200	147	347	142	120	112	374	116	94	95	305	85	84	80	249	1857
	Uncertified	5	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Common infectious diseases.	Small-pox	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Chicken-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	4	6	11	4	4	3	11	23
	Scarlet fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	2
	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
	Memb. croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*1*	1	..	*1*	..	1	*2*
	Whooping cough	..	..	..	3	3	7	7	14	4	2	3	9	1	3	5	9	6	8	2	16	51
Diarrhœal diseases.	Diarrhœa, all forms	..	1	7	3	11	27	33	60	41	37	33	111	40	22	17	79	18	16	7	41	302
	Enteritis (not tuberculous)	1	1	..	1	3	1	2	3	3	2	1	6	3	3	2	8	1	4	1	6	26
	Gastritis	..	..	2	..	2	4	..	4	2	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
	Gastro-intestinal catarrh	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	4
	Gastro-enteritis	..	.	*1*	*1*	2	*2*	*2*	4	*2*	*5*	*3*	10	*3*	*1*	*1*	5	*1*	*1*	*3*	5	*26*
Wasting diseases.	Premature birth	174	36	28	14	252	19	4	23	..	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	279
	Congenital defects	37	8	5	5	55	4	6	10	2	..	1	3	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	70
	Injury at birth	10	1	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
	Want of breast milk	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Inanition, malnutrition, privation	*26*	*6*	*6*	*7*	45	*11*	*3*	14	*1*	..	*3*	4	..	*1*	..	1	*1*	*1*	*1*	3	*67*
	Atrophy	..	..	1	..	1	3	2	5	1	..	2	3	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	11
	Debility	29	9	7	6	51	12	4	16	6	1	2	9	1	..	2	3	1	..	2	3	82
	Marasmus	1	1	10	6	18	20	16	36	13	9	13	35	6	3	4	13	3	5	4	12	114
Tuberculous diseases.	Tuberculous meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	2	2	4	..	1	4	5	12
	Tuberculous peritonitis	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	2	..	3	1	2	1	4	..	..	..	..	9
	Tabes mesenterica	..	..	..	1	1	8	2	10	2	5	3	10	3	..	1	4	2	2	1	5	30
	Hydrocephalus	*1*	..	.	..	1	..	..	..	*1*	..	..	1	..	..	*1*	1	..	..	..	..	*3*
	Other tuberculous diseases	..	..	.	..	..	2	2	4	5	4	1	10	3	4	..	7	1	3	3	7	28
	Erysipelas	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Syphilis	3	1	1	4	9	3	5	8	2	5	2	9	2	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	29
	Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	3	1	2	2	5	12
	Meningitis (not tuberculous)	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	3	5	9	17	2	2	2	6	3	2	1	6	33
	Convulsions	27	12	10	10	59	28	12	40	11	3	1	15	3	5	2	10	4	2	4	10	134
	Bronchitis	1	3	3	6	13	23	13	36	11	11	12	34	12	16	14	42	11	9	11	31	156
	Broncho-pneumonia	..	*1*	*1*	*1*	3	*6*	*15*	21	*14*	*10*	*5*	29	*17*	*10*	*10*	37	*10*	*10*	*13*	33	*123*
	Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	3
	Pneumonia	1	..	..	1	2	..	5	5	5	1	4	10	2	2	7	11	2	7	5	14	42
	Suffocation, over-laying	7	1	2	..	10	..	4	4	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	17
	Dentition	..	..	..	..	..	*2*	*1*	3	*2*	*3*	*8*	13	*2*	*8*	*8*	18	*11*	*3*	*8*	22	*56*
	Other causes (exclusive of lines in italics)	9	13	5	6	33	15	3	18	7	5	2	14	7	3	6	16	4	2	3	9	90
		327	95	90	76	588	200	147	347	142	120	112	374	116	94	95	305	85	84	80	249	1863

In the group of wasting diseases we have given three lines to atrophy, debility and marasmus, as they are not grouped together in our death ledger, and we have added a further heading for inanition, malnutrition and privation. These three causes are entered on the same page of our death ledger with "want of breast milk," which cause, however, was specially marked and easily separated. It has been put, as suggested, in the table in a separate line.

For a similar reason tuberculous peritonitis and tabes mesenterica have been separated into two lines and hydrocephalus added in a line to itself. The line "other tuberculous diseases" therefore does not contain the line last named; it does contain, however, three deaths certified as tuberculosis of the lungs, tuberculous broncho-pneumonia and phthisis.

In originally drawing out the table we included a line for scrofula, which has been kept separate in our death ledger, but as there was no death from that cause we have struck it out.

Further down in the table, after "bronchitis" we have introduced broncho-pneumonia which is kept separate in our books. In drafting the table we looked also for cases of pleuro-pneumonia and pleurisy, but there was no death under one year from either of these groups; we have therefore struck the line out of our original draft.

It will be understood therefore, that where a disease is called "pneumonia" or "croupous-pneumonia," or "lobar-pneumonia," it has been entered under the head of pneumonia; but where it is called broncho-pneumonia, or catarrhal-pneumonia, or lobular-pneumonia, it has been entered under the head of broncho-pneumonia. It is probable that a great many of the cases entered as pneumonia ought to be classed along with this group, but it is not quite clear whether the intention of the Board was to include them under bronchitis or under pneumonia, or to exclude them altogether. We have therefore followed the classification adopted in 1892, and since, in table C.

In each case where we have added a line to the table it has been printed in italics. Where we have simply split up the components of one of the Board's lines the type has not been altered.

In another particular we have also departed from the Board's table. In the form sent out the deaths for each of the first four weeks of life are placed in separate columns, and the total deaths under one month collected together in another column. We have carried this principle of collection a little further, and have added columns for the deaths of those over one and under three months, over three and under six months, over six and under nine months, and over nine and under twelve months. The figures in all these age groups have been printed in heavier type, and are inclosed by heavier vertical lines.

We have taken for granted that in the fifth column "total under one month" are only to be included deaths of children of less than four weeks of age. In all other parts of the table we have interpreted the month as being a calendar month.

The 1,863 deaths recorded in children under one during the 52 weeks were those of infants born in Leeds. In addition to these, 12 children brought into Leeds, after birth, died in the first year of life. In the general estimate of the infantile death-rate elsewhere in the report, these 12 are included, for though their births were not registered in Leeds, it is possible that a nearly corresponding number of children actually born in Leeds may have left the town, and died outside. The age periods of these twelve outsiders who died in Leeds were as follows :—under one week, 2 ; from two to three weeks, 1 ;

three months and under four, 4; four to five months, 2; six and under seven months, 2; ten to eleven months, 1; total 12. Two died in the Women and Children's Hospital, ten in the General Infirmary, both institutions in West Leeds.

Adding the 12 to the 1,863 the deaths of children under one were equivalent, as will be seen from tables 4 and 5, to a death rate upon the estimated population under one year of age of 157; the rates for the several periods of thirteen weeks making up the fifty-two, having been 133, 125, 224, and 147. This however, as has been previously pointed out, is not the usual way of calculating infantile mortality, and in the second line of table 5* will be found the rate of mortality as compared with births registered during the same period. The rate for the whole year (52 weeks) was 152 deaths registered for every thousand births registered in the same period, and the rates for the several quarters in the same way 122, 116, 217, and 157 per thousand children whose births were registered during those special quarters. As has been frequently pointed out in these reports, the children under one year whose deaths are recorded in any particular quarter were not necessarily born in that quarter of the year, and in the third line in table 5 the deaths in each quarter (given in table 3) are calculated per thousand of the average number of births registered in the same and the four preceding quarters. This method of calculation gives sufficient prominence to the seasonal birth-rate by counting the births registered in the corresponding quarter in two separate years, but it prevents the accidental and abnormal increase or decrease of registrations in any particular quarter from exerting too great an influence upon the rate per thousand. The rates for the several quarters (each of thirteen weeks) of 1905, calculated in this way, were 126, 118, 213, and 142, the average of these numbers being 150 instead of 152 as in the second line.

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* Page 15.

It will be noticed that this mode of computation makes the death-rate in the first and second quarters a little higher than when the deaths are calculated upon the births registered during those quarters. In the third or diarrhœa quarter the rate comes out slightly lower, and in the fourth quarter considerably lower, than by the second method. The difference of two per thousand in the whole year, and of varying amounts in the third and fourth quarters, is in part due, doubtless, to the larger number of births in the earlier year.

It will be seen on consulting table 5 that the death-rate in children under one in each quarter of last year, as given in line 3, was considerably lower than the average rates calculated in the same way in the five preceding years. It will also be seen that the average rates in those five preceding years did not differ very greatly from the average calculated by the second method for the five years 1886-1890. While, therefore, each quarterly death-rate last year was considerably below the average of the earlier period named (1886-1890), it was also below the average of the five years preceding 1905. Its lowness in 1905 must be therefore looked upon as to some extent due to special circumstances and not to any very great change in our methods.

In connection with this matter I should like to refer you to the tables and chart of infantile mortality given in the report for 1904. In the table on page 21 of that report the death-rate of infants under one per thousand births registered in the same period is given for each year and for each quarter of the year from the beginning of 1890 to the end of 1904, the rate for that last entire year being 176. According as the difference for any particular quarter and any particular year was above or below that 176, which curiously enough was the average for the whole period of fifteen years embraced in the table, that difference has been expressed as a percentage of the 176 above or below as

TABLE 5.

Mortality in Children under one year of age, during the 52 weeks of 1905.

	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	YEAR.
Calculated per 1,000 of the population under 1, estimated to the middle of 1904, on the supposition that the whole population of the city was that estimated by the Registrar General, and that the number of children under one bore the same proportion to the population as at the 1901 census ...	133	125	224	147	157
Deaths under 1 per 1,000 births registered in same period	122	116	217	157	152
Deaths per 1,000 registered births, the latter instead of those for the same quarterly period being the average of the same and four preceding quarters. The rate for the year is the mean of the four quarterly rates	126	118	213	142	150
Average rate by last method for five preceding years ...	155	149	234	164	176
Average rate by second method for years 1886-90 (from table 7a 1890 report)	158	147	223	171	175

the case may be. That table showed that during those fifteen years, in both the first and the second quarters, the death-rate was always below that of the whole period :—that in the third quarter, with the exception of the year 1902, the rate was always above that of the whole period, and that in the fourth quarter on three occasions the rate was above the average of the whole period, on one occasion was the same as that average, and in the remaining eleven years below the average. This is another way of saying the third quarter is the quarter in which the rate of mortality was almost always highest. In that third quarter, during those fifteen years, the rate varied from the exceptional year 1902, when it was 2 per cent. below the average of the whole period, to the exceptional years 1901 and 1897, when it was respectively 82 and 81 per cent. in excess of that average. It will also be noticed in this connection that in the three years in which the mortality in the third quarter was more than 75 per cent. above the average of that of the whole period, the mortality of those years taken as a whole was also above that average, but by no means proportionately so. In 1893 the rate in the third quarter was 76 per cent. above the average of the whole period, and the rate for the whole year was 17 per cent. above. But that year was interposed between two in which the year's mortality was in the one case 5 per cent., in the other 11 per cent. below the average. In the year 1901, with the highest third quarter mortality (82 per cent.), the rate for the whole year was only 7 per cent. above that of the whole period, but here the rate of the preceding or second quarter had been as much as 28 per cent. below that average.

The two tables on page 22 in the 1904 report show the corresponding average temperatures for the same quarters of the year, and the total rainfall in inches during the same quarters, distinguishing in the latter case those quarters which consisted of fourteen instead of thirteen weeks. The material in these tables was put in a graphic form on a chart opposite page 26, which was constructed on the principle of showing for

Mortality of Children under One, per 1,000 born in the same period, for each quarter of the 15 years 1890-1904, and for each of those years along with in each case the amount per cent. above or below the average of the whole period.*

	I.		II.		III.		IV.		YEAR.	
	Deaths per 1,000 Births.	% above + below −	Deaths per 1,000 Births.	% above + below −	Deaths per 1,000 Births.	% above + below −	Deaths per 1,000 Births.	% above + below −	Deaths per 1,000 Births.	% above + below −
1890	152	− 14	143	− 19	217	+ 23	178	+ 1	173	− 2
1891	156	− 11	173	− 2	205	+ 17	175	− 1	177	+ 1
1892	159	− 10	139	− 21	209	+ 19	166	− 6	168	− 5
1893	175	− 1	167	− 5	310	+ 76	171	− 3	206	+ 17
1894	138	− 22	131	− 26	184	+ 5	173	− 2	156	− 11
1895	163	− 7	133	− 24	296	+ 68	176	± 0	191	+ 9
1896	155	− 12	164	− 7	207	+ 18	146	− 17	169	− 4
1897	141	− 20	118	− 33	319	+ 81	187	+ 6	190	+ 8
1898	145	− 18	140	− 21	286	+ 63	160	− 9	183	+ 4
1899	141	− 20	128	− 27	262	+ 49	156	− 11	172	− 2
1900	173	− 2	160	− 9	241	+ 37	157	− 11	183	+ 4
1901	143	− 19	127	− 28	320	+ 82	164	− 7	188	+ 7
1902	152	− 14	142	− 19	172	− 2	172	− 2	160	− 9
1903	131	− 26	116	− 34	177	+ 1	190	+ 8	153	− 13
1904	160	− 9	147	− 17	238	+ 35	158	− 10	176	± 0

each quarter the percentage above or below the mean of the whole period, and the percentage by which the temperature exceeded or fell short of the average of the mean temperature of the period 51·59 degrees

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* Reprinted along with the two tables on page 19 from the Annual Report for 1904.

The same chart showed the rainfall in each quarter in inches in a graphic method. On page 23 a note explanatory to this chart and drawing attention to some of the variations will be found For convenience, the tables which are still in type have been inserted here on pages 17 and 19.

Age groups under one.—It will be seen* that of the total 1,863 deaths 588, or 31·6 per cent., were those of children under four weeks of age, whilst the deaths between the end of the first four weeks and the close of the first three months of life amounted to 18·6 and the total deaths in the first three months to 50·2 per cent. of the total deaths under one. During the next three months of age—more than three and less than six months—the percentage was 20·1. The deaths which occurred in the six earlier months of life were 70·26 per cent. of the whole mortality in children under one.

The next two periods of three months contributed 16·37 and 13·37 per cent. respectively. These figures are without taking into account the 12 deaths of new comers into Leeds. Of these three died within the first four weeks of life, and added to the 588 they make 31·5 per cent. of the total 1,875 deaths under one including the 12 outsiders. In the same way when we take the whole three months the mortality is 50 per cent. of the whole, whilst of those under six months of age the percentage is 70·3, the proportion of deaths at these ages not being materially affected by these 12 outsiders. It is noticeable that whether we include or exclude these outsiders half the deaths occurred during the first three months and 31 per cent. within the first month of life.

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* See table, page 10.

Mean temperature in degrees Fahrenheit for each quarter and for each year from 1890 to 1904 inclusive.

	I.	II.	III.	IV.	YEAR.
1890	42·9	55·0	61·6	43·5	50·6
1891	40·2	55·0	61·3	43·8	50·1
1892	40·1	54·6	59·7	42·3	49·2
1893	42·3	59·1	63·9	46·3	52·9
1894	42·6	55·1	61·0	47·5	51·6
1895	36·8	57·9	64·0	44·9	50·4
1896	44·1	58·5	61·3	42·9	51·9
1897	41·7	56·0	63·4	47·3	52·1
1898	44·1	55·3	64·3	49·1	53·2
1899	42·6	56·5	64·5	45·9	52·4
1900	40·1	55·9	64·0	48·9	52·2
1901	40·1	58·0	66·0	45·3	52·4
1902	42·6	54·0	60·9	47·2	51·1
1903	45·5	55·8	61·4	45·6	52·1
1904	41·4	56·4	63·5	46·2	51·9
Means	41·8	56·2	62·7	45·8	51·6

Rainfall—inches.

	I.	II.	III.	IV.	YEAR.
1890	5·65	4·86	8·71	3·56*	22·62*
1891	2·36	4·88	7·08	10·32	24·64
1892	4·27	8·02	5·99	9·00	27·28
1893	4·32	2·96	8·21	6·34	21·83
1894	8·78	6·70	5·69	6·81	27·98
1895	6·27	4·86	10·00	8·79	29·92
1896	4·48	5·32	6·24*	8·72	24·76*
1897	7·67	5·68	5·72	6·04	25·11
1898	2·83	7·05	4·19	7·47	21·54
1899	5·67	6·11	6·03	5·59	23·40
1900	8·36	4·88	9·17	8·14	30·55
1901	5·03	3·84	3·25	8·93	21·05
1902	3·15	5·68	6·17	5·95*	21·01*
1903	6·62	5·93	7·86	8·83	29·24
1904	7·05	4·40	5·65	3·44	20·54
Means	5·50	5·41	6·66	7·20	24·76

* The fourth quarter of 1890, and third of 1896, and the fourth of 1902 contained 14 weeks. The total rainfall for the quarter has been corrected by deducting a fourteenth part; and a fifty-third part of the total has been deducted from the amount for the year for the same periods.

327	under one week	= 17·6 per cent. of the 1863.	
95	over 1 under 2 weeks... ...	... 5·1	
90	,, 2 ,, 3 ,, ...	... 4·8	
76	,, 3 ,, 4 ,, ...	... 4·1	
——	588 ,, 4 ,,	——	
		31·6	
200	over 4 weeks under 2 months	... 10·7	
147	,, 2 months ,, 3 ,,	... 7·9	
——	935 under 3 months	——	50·2
142	over 3 months under 4 months	... 7·6	
120	,, 4 ,, ,, 5 ,,	... 6·4	
112	,, 5 ,, ,, 6 ,,	... 6·0	
——	374 over 3 months under 6 months	——	20·1
116	over 6 months under 7 months	... 6·2	
94	,, 7 ,, ,, 8 ,,	... 5·1	
95	,, 8 ,, ,, 9 ,,	... 5·1	
——	305 over 6 months under 9 months	——	16·4
85	over 9 months under 10 months	... 4·6	
84	,, 10 ,, ,, 11 ,,	... 4·5	
80	,, 11 ,, ,, 12 ,,	... 4·3	
——	249 over 9 months under 12 months	——	13·4

It is noticeable that in the first week of life the mortality was greater than in any single month except the first. It was greater also than in the last period of three months (that is from nine to twelve months). It was also greater than that of the period which preceded it, *i.e.*, six to nine months.

It will be noticed also that the first week mortality accounted for more than half of all the deaths in the first four weeks; and the deaths in these first four weeks were nearly three times as many as in the second calendar month.

These figures deal merely with the deaths at certain short age periods as compared with all deaths in children under one year of age. They may also be compared with the births during the same period. This has been already done for the total deaths under one in table 5 and the accompanying portion of the text of this report. The comparison at the shorter age periods would, however, only give us the several proportions—32 per cent. under four weeks, 50 per cent. under three months, &c.—of the whole infantile death rate of 152 per 1,000 births.

There is evidently a slight error in thus estimating death rates. There were 12,337 births in the period we are considering. It is not very far wrong to say that the 588 deaths in the first month of life might be calculated on these 12,337 births as an approximate population. But evidently in calculating the death rate in the second month of life we ought to deduct at least these 588 deaths from this imaginary population. Similarly, in calculating the mortality at six to twelve months of age, we ought to diminish the births by at least the 1,309 deaths which had occurred in the six earlier months and also by rather more than half the deaths that occurred in the same (or later) six months.

On this assumption we may regard the death rate during the first week of life as approximately 26·5 per 1,000 living, calculated on all births in the year. During the first month it would be 49·3, calculated on the births less the deaths in the first fortnight in life.

During the second half of the first year of life the mortality would be 51·7, instead of 44·9 calculated on the whole births in the year.

Similarly the mortality per 1,000 living of children of less than one year of age would be approximately 169 instead of 152 if calculated on the whole births. This differs also from the 157 per 1,000 given in tables 4 and 5 as the yearly rate calculated upon the population estimated from the census figures. The estimate 169 is unfortunately more likely to be correct. The probable error from the immigration of babies into Leeds is perhaps negligable.

Age groups in districts.—It is important, however, to consider the age groups in the several districts. In the whole city the mortality under one was 152. In North Leeds it was 169, in West 150, in South-East registration district it was 203. Thus in the township of Leeds in the North part the infantile mortality was 11·2 per cent. above that of the whole city, in the West part it was 1·6 below the city rate, whilst in the district of South-East Leeds, always having a high rate of infantile mortality, the rate was no less than 33·7 per cent. above that of the whole town. In some of the outer districts the difference was not very great. Hunslet was 5 per cent. above, Holbeck and Wortley 3 and 2 per cent. below the town rate, Kirkstall was 20 per cent. below, Bramley 33 per cent., and Chapeltown 27 per cent. below. Evidently the outer and less populous districts had a lower rate of infantile mortality, the highest, South-East Leeds, being 34 per cent. above, Kirkstall, Bramley, and Chapeltown being 20, 33, and 27 per cent. below the town rate.

When we come to consider the incidence of mortality in the first week of life, which was 26·7 on the births in the whole city, it will be found that in Kirkstall, in which the rate in all children under one was 20 per cent. below that of the city, that in the first week of life it was 34 per cent. above the city rate at that period. Bramley and Chapeltown both had rates, the one of 2, the other 8, below that of the city. South-East Leeds had a rate of 12 above that of the city, as compared with 34 excess in the whole year of life. The North district was 18 per cent. below, and the Wortley district 14 per cent. above. The West district, which had a rate of only 2 per cent. below that of the whole city in the whole year, had a rate of 10 per cent. below in regard to the first week of life.

Infant mortality during the year (52 weeks ended December 30th), 1905. Excess or otherwise compared with rate in whole city of district rates at certain age periods.

District.	Births in year.	Under 1 week.	Under 1 month.	1 and under 3 months.	3 and under 6 months.	6 and under 9 months.	9 and under 12 months.	Year.
North	1,792	– 18·4 %	– 4·6 %	+ 26·1 %	+ 26·2 %	+ 5·2 %	+ 12·8 %	+ 11·2 %
West	1,905	– 9·7 %	– 9·2 %	+ 3·9 %	– 5·2 %	+ 8·8 %	+ 1·0 %	– 1·6 %
South-East ...	1,235	+ 12·4 %	+ 16·5 %	+ 51·6 %	+ 64·6 %	+ 39·8 %	– 4·4 %	+ 33·7 %
Hunslet	2,140	– 3·7 %	+ 12·9 %	+ 3·9 %	– 6·6 %	+ 10·8 %	– 1·0 %	+ 5·1 %
Holbeck	1,071	– 2·2 %	– 4·6 %	– 27·6 %	– 5·2 %	+ 1·2 %	+ 33·5 %	– 3·0 %
Wortley	1,643	+ 13·9 %	– 2·3 %	– 16·3 %	+ 13·7 %	– 9.6 %	+ 4·9 %	– 2·0 %
Kirkstall	981	+ 33·7 %	+ 6·3 %	– 31·4 %	– 29·8 %	– 46·6 %	– 19·7 %	– 20·2 %
Bramley	459	– 2·2 %	– 22·9 %	– 45·9 %	– 64·3 %	– 12·4 %	– 14·3 %	– 32·7 %
Chapeltown ...	1,016	– 7·9 %	– 7·7 %	– 16·6 %	– 58·0 %	– 32·9 %	– 32·0 %	– 26·9 %
Osmondthorpe ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
City death rates per 1,000 births registered ...	12,245*	26·7	48·0	28·3	30·5	24·9	20·3	152·1

If we now turn to the first month, it will be found that South-East Leeds and Hunslet had rates respectively of 17 and 13 per cent. above the rate of the whole city which was 48 per thousand. North Leeds was 5 per cent. and West Leeds 9 per cent. below that rate, Holbeck and Wortley 5 and 2 per cent. below, Kirkstall 6 per cent. above, Bramley on the other hand was 23 per cent. and Chapeltown 8 per cent. below the city rate.

Taking now the next two months of life (one and under three months), the rate in the whole city was 28·3 per thousand. The rate in South-East Leeds was 52 per cent. above, that in Bramley was 46 per cent. below, North Leeds

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* Exclusive of 92 births in workhouses.

Infantile Mortality during the year (52 weeks ended 30th December) 1905, from stated causes in each registration district, with rates per thousand births in the district.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		NORTH.		WEST.		SOUTH-EAST.		HUNSLET.		HOLBECK.		WORTLEY.		KIRKSTALL.		BRAMLEY.		CHAPEL-TOWN.		OSMOND-THORPE.		City death-rate under one year per 1,000 births.
		Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 births.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 births.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 births.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 births.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 births.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 births.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 births.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 births.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 births.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 births.	
Common infectious diseases.	Small-pox	1	0·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·1
	Chicken-pox	1	0·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·1
	Measles	6	3·3	2	1·0	1	0·8	7	3·3	..	..	2	1·2	..	..	5	10·9	..	..	..	..	1·9
	Scarlet fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	0·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·2
	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0·5	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	0·1
	Memb. croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other croup	..	..	..	..	2	1·6	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·2
	Whooping cough	5	2·8	3	1·6	4	3·2	11	5·1	7	6·5	9	5·5	8	8·2	1	2·2	3	3·0	..	..	4·2
Diarrhœal diseases.	Diarrhœa, all forms	68	37·9	44	23·1	55	44·5	58	27·1	20	18·7	36	21·9	9	9·2	2	4·4	10	9·8	..	..	24·7
	Enteritis (not tuberculous)	4	2·2	7	3·7	3	2·4	2	0·9	3	2·8	..	.	2	2·0	..	..	5	4·9	..	..	2·1
	Gastritis	3	1·7	2	1·0	1	0·8	2	0·9	..	.	..	..	1	1·0	1	2·2	..	..	..	..	0·8
	Gastro-intestinal catarrh	..	..	1	0·5	..	..	1	0·5	..	..	2	1·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·3
	Gastro-enteritis	7	3·9	8	4·2	1	0·8	1	0·5	1	0·9	3	1·8	2	2·0	1	2·2	2	2·0	..	..	2·1
Wasting diseases.	Premature birth	30	16·7	38	19·9	34	27·5	53	24·8	26	24·3	45	27·4	27	27·5	9	19·6	17	16·7	..	..	22·8
	Congenital defects	6	3·3	16	8·4	4	3·2	12	5·6	10	9·3	8	4·9	10	10·2	..	..	4	3·9	..	..	5·7
	Injury at birth	3	1·7	2	1·0	2	1·6	..	..	1	0·9	2	1·2	1	1·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·9
	Want of breast milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·1
	Inanition, malnutrition, privation	8	4·5	1	0·5	13	10·5	11	5·1	9	8·4	15	9·1	3	3·1	2	4·4	5	4·9	..	..	5·5
	Atrophy	..	..	1	0·5	..	..	5	2·3	..	..	5	3·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·9
	Debility	17	9·5	12	6·3	9	7·3	15	7·0	4	3·7	7	4·3	5	5·1	..	..	13	12·8	..	..	6·7
	Marasmus	20	11·2	24	12·6	20	16·2	13	6·1	10	9·3	15	9·1	1	1·0	4	8·7	7	6·9	..	..	9·[illegible]
Tuberculous diseases.	Tuberculous meningitis	1	0·6	2	1·0	2	1·6	3	1·4	2	1·9	..	..	2	2·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·0
	Tuberculous peritonitis	1	0·6	5	2·6	1	0·8	..	..	..	..	1	0·6	..	..	..	..	1	1·0	..	..	0·7
	Tabes mesenterica	..	..	6	3·1	7	5·7	4	1·9	3	2·8	7	4·3	1	1·0	..	..	2	2·0	..	..	2·5
	Hydrocephalus	..	..	1	0·5	1	0·8	1	0·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·2
	Other tuberculous diseases	4	2·2	5	2·6	..	..	4	1·9	5	4·7	4	2·4	4	4·1	..	..	2	2·0	..	..	2·3
	Erysipelas	..	..	1	0·5	..	..	1	0·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·2
	Syphilis	0	3·3	8	4·2	7	5·7	3	1·4	1	0·9	1	0·6	1	1·0	..	..	2	2·0	..	..	2·4
	Rickets	1	0·6	4	2·1	..	..	1	0·5	2	1·9	2	1·2	..	..	1	2·2	1	1·0	..	..	1·0
	Meningitis (not tuberculous)	6	3·3	3	1·6	5	4·0	6	2·8	2	1·9	5	3·0	4	4·1	2	4·4	..	..	..	..	2·7
	Convulsions	32	17·9	20	10·5	20	16·2	23	10·7	6	5·6	14	8·5	7	7·1	4	8·7	8	7·9	..	..	10·9
	Bronchitis	24	13·4	17	8·9	24	19·4	34	15·9	6	5·6	24	14·6	12	12·2	5	10·9	10	9·8	..	..	12·7
	Broncho-pneumonia	27	15·1	14	7·3	22	17·8	19	8·9	15	14·0	14	8·5	3	3·1	3	6·5	6	5·9	..	..	10·0
	Laryngitis	1	0·6	..	..	..	..	1	0·5	1	0·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·2
	Pneumonia	4	2·2	12	6·3	2	1·6	16	7·5	5	4·7	..	..	1	1·0	1	2·2	1	1·0	..	..	3·4
	Suffocation, over-laying	3	1·7	3	1·6	3	2·4	..	..	1	0·9	2	1·2	3	3·1	..	..	2	2·0	..	..	1·4
	Dentition	7	3·9	9	4·7	5	4·0	12	5·6	6	5·6	8	4·9	2	2·0	4	8·7	3	3·0	..	..	4·6
	Other causes (exclusive of lines in italics)	7	3·9	14	7·3	3	2·4	20	9·3	12	11·2	14	8·5	9	9·2	2	4·4	9	8·9	..	..	7·4
	TOTALS	303	169·1	285	149·6	251	203·2	342	159·8	158	147·5	245	149·1	119	121·3	47	102·4	113	111·2	..	..	152·1
	Births, exclusive of those in public institutions	1,792		1,905		1,235		2,140		1,071		1,643		981		459		1,016		3		12,245

was 26 per cent. above, Kirkstall 31 per cent. below, Holbeck Wortley, and Chapeltown all had rates below, whilst Hunslet was 4 per cent. in excess.

In children between three and six months old the rate was 30·5 per thousand in the city. It was 65 per cent. higher in South-East Leeds, 30 per cent. lower in Kirkstall. It was also higher in North Leeds, 26 per cent., and very much lower, 64 per cent. and 58 per cent., in Bramley and Chapeltown.

During the following three months of age, from six months to nine months, the town had a death rate of 25 per thousand born in the whole year. Chapeltown was 33 below that, South-East Leeds was 40 above, Kirkstall 47 below.

Taking now the last three months of the year, nine to twelve months, the city rate was 20·3 per thousand births. In South-East Leeds the deaths were 4 per cent. below that average, in Holbeck they were 34 per cent. above, in Kirkstall, Bramley, and Chapeltown the rates were 20, 14, and 32 per cent. below.

These figures dealing only with a single year are of course not of very great value, but they seem to point to the fact that the mortality in some of the least healthy districts is not so much in excess of that of the town in the earlier weeks as it is in the middle months. The contrast between South-East Leeds and Chapeltown is very marked. The latter district is 8 per cent. below the rate of the town in the first month, 58 per cent. below in the period from three to six months. South-East Leeds is 17 per cent. above in the first month, 65 per cent. above in the period from three to six months. This is a matter which additional figures of the same kind will probably throw greater light upon.

Causes of death in districts.—The new table on page 10 deals with the actual causes of death, amongst children under one, at each age group in the whole city. We have inserted (p. 24) a supplementary table dealing with all the deaths under one, during the year, from the same groups of causes according to the districts in which they occurred. The total deaths from each group of causes will be found in the last column of the earlier table. The rates from these, per 1,000 births in the city, are given in the last column of the new table. For each district, in the newer table, we have given the deaths from each group of causes that occurred in that district and the mortality from that group per 1,000 births in the district. The Local Government Board has also by horizontal lines grouped the groups. The first of these larger groups consists of seven common infectious diseases: small-pox, chicken-pox, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, membranous croup and whooping cough, to which we have added other forms of non-spasmodic croup. These must be distinguished from the seven diseases in columns 11 to 17 of the Registrar General's weekly table for the large towns, and to which he now gives the name of "principal epidemic diseases." It will be noticed that in the whole city the rates for this group of infectious diseases add up to 6·8; the number calculated on births and deaths would really be 6·6, several of the rates having been raised to the nearest figure to one place. Taking 6·6 at the rate in the whole city, it will be noticed that in the North district the rate from this group adds up to 7·3, which requires no correction. The difference between 7·3 and 6·6 is 10·6 per cent. of the latter—that is of the rate for the whole town. West district has a rate from these diseases below that of the town. In the South-East district, the one with the greatest mortality amongst children under one, we had only 7 deaths from these diseases, the printed rates adding up to 5·6 but really equivalent on the actual deaths to 5·7 per 1,000 births registered in the district during the period. The difference between 5·7 and 6·6 is 14·4 per cent. of the latter. The rate from the group is thus 14·4 per cent. lower than in the city. Hunslet, on the other hand, a district in which the death rate of all children under one was only 5 per cent. above that of the whole town, had a rate from these diseases of 9·8 or 48½ per cent. above that of the town. The 7 deaths in Holbeck from these diseases run up the rate in that district to close upon the average of the town, whilst the 11 deaths in Wortley—two from measles, nine from whooping cough—bring the mortality of that district quite up to that of the town. Whooping cough alone in Kirkstall gave a rate of 8·2—24 per cent. above that of the city, and that from one single disease of the seven. The high mortality from measles in Bramley, along with a single death from whooping cough, brought the rate of that district, which has a small population, up to 13·1 or nearly double the rate of the city; whilst the rate in Chapeltown is less than half that of the city.

Taking next the deaths from the various intestinal fluxes, it will be noticed that the whole death-rate from this group adds up in the last column to 30, only a decimal point from the calculated rate. In North Leeds the rates add up to 45·7, very considerably in excess of the rate in the town (51 per cent.). In West Leeds, on the other hand, they make 32·5, which is about 8 per cent. above the rate of the city. In South-East Leeds, the district with the highest infantile death-rate, they amount to 48·5 (or more correctly 48·6), that is to say, 61 per cent. more than the rate in the city. In Hunslet, on the other hand, the added rates are only 29·9, fractionally below the rate of the city. In Holbeck they are 22·4, 25½ per cent. below. In Wortley 24·9, also below that of the city by nearly 17 per cent. In Kirkstall the added rates are only 14·2, considerably less than half the rate of the city. In Bramley they are 8·8, 71 per cent. below the rate of the city, whilst in Chapeltown they are 16·7, 45 per cent. below.

Taking individual rates in the rest of the table it will be noticed that from premature birth, whilst the rate was 22·8 in the whole city, it was below that rate in the North, West, Bramley, and Chapeltown districts, and above it slightly in Hunslet and Holbeck, and more considerably and nearly to the same extent in South-East Leeds, Wortley, and Kirkstall.

The very uncertain term "convulsions" accounts for 10·9 deaths per 1,000 births of children under one in the city. The numbers in West Leeds and in Hunslet were 10·5 and 10·7. In South-East and North Leeds 16·2 and 17·9, and in the remaining districts they were under the city rate.

Bronchitis, which is a convenient term to put in a death certificate, accounted for 12·7 deaths of children under one per 1,000 births in the city. This rate was slightly exceeded in the North, and a little more so (15 per cent.) in Wortley. In Hunslet the rate of 15·9 was a quarter more than that of the city, whilst in South-East Leeds the rate, 19·4, was half as much again as in the city. The rate from this cause was low in Holbeck (5·6) and more or less below that of the city in the other districts. If, however, we take broncho-pneumonia as part of bronchitis, the rate in the whole city becomes 22·7. In North Leeds it is 28·5, that is more than a quarter in excess. In West Leeds it was only 16·3, about as much below. In South-East Leeds the combined rate from the two groups of causes was 37·2, more than half as much again. In Hunslet the rate 24·8 was slightly in excess. In Holbeck the rate 19·6 was also lower than in the city. In Wortley 23·1, it was slightly in excess, and in Kirkstall 15·3, a third below the city rate. In Bramley the rate was 17·4, between a fourth and a fifth below, whilst in Chapeltown it was 15·7, more than a third below. Overlaying was proportionately most fatal in Kirkstall, more so than in South-East Leeds, though the actual deaths were three in each case, so that if calculated on the whole population of the district instead of the births, the opposite relations would hold.

South-East Leeds and Chapeltown.—The first-named of these districts had a rate per 1,000 births below that of the town from the more infectious maladies, but a much higher rate from the intestinal fluxes. The rate was considerably higher from premature birth, but not so from congenital defects. It had a rate 80 per cent. above that of the city from inanition, malnutrition, privation, and marasmus. From tuberculous diseases other than consumption its rate was about a third more. From the next group of five diseases, including erysipelas, &c., the rate in South-East Leeds was half as much again as that in Leeds generally, whilst from lung diseases other than consumption the rate was 38·9, or 47 per cent. in excess of the rate (26·5) in the city—nearly half as much again. The remaining group, 8·8 against 13·4 in the city, showed in favour of South-East Leeds. So that it is the diarrhœal diseases, the diseases of nutrition, and the tubercular diseases of childhood, that, along with such nondescript groups as convulsions and the convenient lung disease group, especially sent up the rate in South-East Leeds.

It is interesting now to compare the above with the rates in Chapeltown. We have already seen that in the infectious group and in the diarrhœal group the rates in this district were very considerably below that of the town. In the third group the rate of 45·3, against 51·9 for the city, was nearly 13 per cent. below the city rate. In the tuberculous group the rate was 4·9 against 6·7, or 27 per cent. below the general city rate. In the lung disease group it was 16·7 against 26·5—37 per cent. below. In the last group the rates were about the same.

The interesting points about South-East Leeds are—(1) that while the death rate under one from all causes is very much in excess of that of the town, it is not so much in excess in the earlier weeks as it is in the middle months (see page 23); (2) that while the more infectious diseases did not cause anything like the havoc in that district that they did in some places, at least at this age, the diseases generally attributed to insufficient and wrong feeding were greatly in excess, and along with them the diseases of a tuberculous nature. Singularly enough, cases of rickets are absent from the returns in South-East Leeds. Probably some of the deaths that might have been ascribed to that cause have gone to convulsions or bronchitis.

Deaths per 1,000 births in South-East Leeds, Chapeltown, and the city in children under one, from certain groups of causes, 1905:—

	City.	South-East Leeds.	Chapeltown.	Percentage of excess in South-East Leeds, as compared with Chapeltown.
More infectious diseases	6·6	5·7	3·0	90
Diarrhœal diseases	30·1	48·6	16·7	191
Wasting diseases ...	51·9	66·4	45·3	47
Tuberculous diseases	6·7	8·9	4·9	82
Fifth group ...	17·1	25·9	10·8	140
Respiratory diseases	26·5	38·9	16·7	133
Seventh group ...	13·3	8·9	13·8	−36
All causes	152·1	203·2	111·2	83

Contrasting South-East Leeds with Chapeltown, as is done in the annexed table, it will be seen that the rate from the more infectious diseases was 90 per cent. in excess in the former of that in the latter; that the diarrhœal diseases were in excess in South-East Leeds to the extent of 191 per cent. of the rate in Chapeltown; that the wasting diseases were 47 per cent. more fatal in South-East Leeds than in Chapeltown, and the deaths from tubercle 82 per cent.; that in the miscellaneous fifth group the South-East Leeds rates were 140 per cent. in excess of those in Chapeltown; that in the lung disease group the excess was 133 per cent. On the other hand, in the concluding group the rates in South-East Leeds were 36 per cent. below those in Chapeltown. As a whole, the mortality under one per thousand births was in South-East Leeds 83 per cent. in excess of that of Chapeltown. For every 100 deaths in Chapeltown at this age period, 183 occurred in South-East Leeds amongst the same number of children born.

The reason South-East Leeds has been contrasted with Chapeltown rather than Bramley, will be evident from the following table for the ten years, 1894-1903:—

Infant Mortality, 1894-1903.

Chapeltown ...	118	South-East	214
Kirkstall	138	Holbeck	189
Bramley	145	Osmondthorpe ...	188
North	173	Hunslet	183
Wortley	175	West	177
City	174		

PART II.—SPECIAL DISEASES.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of deaths from consumption during the year was 558, making, with other forms of tuberculosis, a total of 846 or an annual rate of 1·86 per 1,000. This is the lowest annual rate from tuberculous diseases that I have had to report to you. In the year 1890 the rate was 2·52. From 1891 to 1895 it averaged 2·37. From 1896 to 1900 the average was 2·21. Including the present year the average from 1901 to 1905 has been 2·09.

Taking consumption alone the rate in 1900 was 1·66. In the five years, 1891-95 it was 1·59; in the five years

TABLE 6.

Mortality from tuberculosis, 1905.

1905.	Tuberculosis, general and undefined.	Phthisis.	Hydrocephalus.	Tuberculous meningitis.	Tuberculous peritonitis.	Tabes mesenterica.	Scrofula.	TOTAL.
I. Quarter	34	178	2	26	4	5	—	249
II. do. ...	27	137	2	21	18	17	—	222
III. do. ...	28	117	2	23	8	18	—	196
IV. do. ...	17	126	4	15	9	8	—	179
Year (52 weeks)..	106	558	10	85	39	48	—	846
Annual death-rate, 52 weeks of 1905 ...	0·23	1·23	0·02	0·19	0·09	0·11	—	1·86

1896-1900 it was 1·45. During the five years 1901-05 it has been 1·32. In both cases there has been a decline in each quinquennial period. These figures will be found in table 6b.

TABLE 6 a.

Shewing deaths from each of certain groups of tuberculous diseases in the 52 or 53 week periods of the years 1890-1905, and the populations of those years estimated from the changing ratios of the 1881-91, and 1891-1901 intercensal periods.

YEAR.	Population by interpolation.	General or undefined.	Phthisis.	Hydro-cephalus.	Tuberculous meningitis.	Tuberculous peritonitis.	Tabes mesenterica.	Scrofula.	TOTAL.
1890*	363,018	92	612	20	92	14	92	6	928
1891	369,034	84	657	18	72	25	102	9	967
1892	375,081	84	530	14	65	14	93	9	809
1893	381,157	99	648	17	67	32	86	12	961
1894	387,259	79	576	9	72	18	61	13	828
1895	393,387	114	611	16	77	15	90	2	925
1896*	399,535	66	613	15	74	22	73	10	873
1897	405,716	102	589	14	91	36	99	2	933
1898	411,895	96	576	17	73	26	98	3	889
1899	418,101	86	596	9	102	33	80	1	907
1900	424,322	101	605	12	94	48	87	1	948
1901	430,555	107	605	7	75	46	136	...	976
1902*	436,800	109	584	4	100	36	80	3	916
1903	443,052	100	562	8	106	37	82	1	896
1904	449,311	137	626	8	88	43	93	...	995
1905	455,573	106	558	10	85	39	48	...	846

* 1890, 1896, and 1902 were 53 week years, the others 52.

TABLE 6 b.

Shewing deaths from different forms of tuberculosis since 1890 per 1,000 of the population, estimated at the varying ratios prevailing during 1881-91, and 1891-1901 intercensal periods.

YEAR.	General or undefined.	Phthisis.	Hydrocephalus.	Tuberculous meningitis.	Tuberculous peritonitis.	Tabes mesenterica.	Scrofula.	TOTAL.
1890*	·25	1·66	·05	·25	·04	·25	·02	2·52
1891	·23	1·79	·05	·20	·07	·28	·02	2·63
1892	·22	1·42	·04	·17	·04	·25	·02	2·16
1893	·26	1·71	·04	·18	·08	·23	·03	2·53
1894	·20	1·49	·02	·19	·05	·16	·03	2·15
1895	·29	1·56	·04	·20	·04	·23	·01	2·36
1891 1895	·24	1·59	·04	·19	·05	·23	·02	2·37
1896*	·16	1·51	·04	·18	·05	·18	·02	2·15
1897	·25	1·46	·03	·23	·09	·24	·00	2·31
1898	·23	1·40	·04	·18	·06	·24	01	2·17
1899	·21	1·43	·02	·24	·08	·19	·00	2·18
1900	·24	1·43	·03	·22	·11	·21	·00	2·24
1896 1900	·22	1·45	·03	·21	·08	·21	·01	2·21
1891 1900	·23	1·52	·04	·20	·07	·22	·02	2·29
1901	·25	1·41	·02	·17	·11	·32	...	2·27
1902*	·25	1·31	·01	·23	·08	·18	·01	2·06
1903	·23	1·27	·02	·24	·08	·19	·00	2·03
1904	·31	1·40	·02	·20	·10	·21	...	2·22
1905	·23	1·23	·02	·19	·09	·11	...	1·86

* 1890, 1896 and 1902 were 53 week years, the others 52. The death rates in each case are calculated on a year containing 52·17747 weeks. The rates for 1905 are calculated on a population of 456,787 in this table, as in the report generally, if calculated upon the interpolation population given in table 6a the rates from undefined tuberculosis and phthisis become 0·24 and 1·26 respectively, and the total death rate from the whole group 1·91 instead of 1·86.

LUNG DISEASES.

PHTHISIS.

In table 6c are given the rates of mortality from phthisis per 1,000 of the estimated population in each intercept of the town. As the rates are for a single year and the numbers in some of the intercepts very small, too much importance must not be attached to the death rate. For instance in the small triangle, bounded by New Briggate, Lowerhead Row and North Street, two deaths occurred, making a mortality of 9 per 1,000, but when the rest of the Central ward in the North registration district of Leeds is added, increasing the total mortality to 36, the death rate falls to 1·89. In this table the mortality is shown according as it occurred under the age of 25, between 25 and 50, and over the age of 50.

Since May 1901, voluntary notification of phthisis has been asked for in Leeds. In the seven concluding months of that year 282 cases of consumption were reported to us. The deaths in that year were 605. I give below the number of cases of consumption reported and the deaths from the same disease in each of the four following years.

Year.	Deaths from phthisis.	Cases reported.
1902	584	452
1903	562	586
1904	626	631
1905	558	555

It will be noticed that during the two last of these years the deaths have been 1,184 and the cases reported 1,186. Although the number of phthisis cases living in any year is probably three times the number of deaths, we, of course, only ask to have each case reported once—not once a year. It

CITY OF LEEDS.

Instructions to Assistant Inspectors.

CONSUMPTION.

It is especially important that information about phthisis cases should be obtained with as little distress to the feelings of the patients or friends as possible, and the latter should be made to understand that it is for the sake of trying to help them that we are asking these questions.

Disinfection should be suggested after any fatal case but, in the meantime, not enforced against the wishes of the relatives. The disinfection recommended should consist of washing the walls, floors, ceilings, etc., with chloride of lime. (The Corporation would compensate to a certain extent for wallpaper damaged by this process.) All carpets, bedding, etc., to be taken to the steam disinfector.

Where the disease is reported during life a copy of the handbill should be given and commented upon, and, with the consent of the doctor, disinfection carried out occasionally.

In examining the house note air space—give details for each room—number of occupants of each bedroom, etc. Give approximately the size of the windows of each room in the house, and the distance of neighbouring buildings. Especially state whether house opens into a wide or narrow street or court (give dimensions). Make a small plan of the situation of the house in regard to the surrounding buildings, stating approximate height of latter. Any information about the ventilation of the rooms will be of value.

Information should be obtained as to the patient's recent and previous employments, and especially if he has been engaged in any occupation in which there is much dust or which is carried on in an ill-ventilated room.

The question of whether any other member of the family or any near relative has suffered from the same complaint should be enquired into. The patient should have a separate bed, and, if possible, a separate room.

J. S. C.

SANITARY OFFICES,
LEEDS, *February 3rd, 1902.*

seems therefore probable that we now hear of a very large proportion of the cases that occur in the town.

It may be asked what use do we make of the information. In every case heard of, either by direct notification from a medical man or through the Tuberculosis Association, unless requested not to do so, one of our inspectors visits the house and obtains the information which is usually asked for in cases of zymotic disease. Special instructions were issued to our inspectors in 1901 on a hektographed form. These we reprinted in February, 1902. A copy is given on p. 36.

The handbill which they are instructed to leave at the house, and if necessary explain, is printed the same size as our leaflets for mothers. The size is a convenient one for going into a notebook or the visiting case of a medical man. It will be noticed that the inspector is specially instructed only to ask for disinfection where the medical man in attendance approves.

The work of the Tuberculosis Association still continues. The number of beds at their command are now, at Gateforth, 20 for men and 14 for women, and at Armley, 24 for men, 10 for women, and two cots for children.

OTHER LUNG DISEASES.

The 558 deaths from phthisis form less than a third of the fatal lung diseases. A larger number of persons died from bronchitis than from phthisis, from broncho-pneumonia nearly half as many as from phthisis, from pneumonia, pleuro-pneumonia, pleurisy, and other lung diseases nearly as many as from phthisis.

I append for 1905 the deaths in Leeds from these diseases as well as those from phthisis, grouped, as in table 6c, according as those who died were under the age of 25, between 25 and 50, or over 50. In an earlier part of this report the death rate from lung diseases this year in comparison with earlier

TABLE 6 c.

Table showing deaths from phthisis at all and at certain ages, and death rates at all ages in the intercepts of the wards and townships of Leeds in the year 1905.

			Age.			Total.	Deaths per 1,000.
			—25.	25—50.	50+.		
Holbeck	Holbeck		19	20	3	42	1·37
	West Hunslet		1	6	3	10	2·69
Hunslet	West Hunslet		12	11	1	24	0·86
	East Hunslet		9	18	7	34	0·92
	South		...	6	3	9	0·93
South-East Leeds	South	2·68	3	5	3	11	2·46
	Central		...	1	3	4	3·54
	East		11	18	6	35	1·20
Osmondthorpe	East	1·53	1	1	...	2	5·60
Chapeltown (part of)	North-East		2	10	...	12	1·37
	North Chap.-All.	1·10	8	10	5	23	4·48
	North Pottern'tn		1	4	1	6	0·28
North Leeds	North		10	7	5	22	1·25
	North-East		10	23	9	42	1·88
	Central	1·89	1	19	14	34	1·81
	Central in West		...	2	...	2	9·08
Wortley	New Wortley		11	11	4	26	1·41
	Armley	0·79	7	11	3	21	0·67
	Wortley		3	4	4	11	1·19
	Farnley		1	1	...	2	0·43
Bramley	Bramley		9	7	5	21	1·14
Kirkstall	Kirkstall	0·86	1	1	1	3	0·69
	Burley		6	14	6	26	0·91
	Headingley		3	8	...	11	0·82
Chapeltown (part of)	Headingley	1·14	...	1	1	2	1·51
	North-West		...	...	...	...	...
	Brunswick		...	2	1	3	1·00
West	Brunswick		6	15	6	27	1·35
	North-West		10	17	10	37	1·09
	Mill Hill		2	8	2	12	1·69
	West		15	16	9	40	1·69
City	...		162	277	115	554	1·22
	Outsiders		2	2	...	4	...

The rates are calculated on populations estimated by the Registrar General's method described at p. 88 of the Annual for 1904.

years has been commented upon (p. 5). Deaths from these disease groups, in children under five, are separated in tables A and C, and in children under one, and between one and five, in table 17.

Deaths from lung diseases, grouped according to nature of disease, and under age groups used for phthisis in certain tables.

1905.	–25.	25–50.	50 +	Totals.
Phthisis	164	279	115	558
Bronchitis	222	54	326	602
Broncho-pneumonia	263	6	18	287
Pneumonia and pleuro-pneumonia	124	100	128	352
Pleurisy	4	1	12	17
Other lung diseases	23	11	38	72
Totals	800	451	637	1,888

SEVEN COMMON ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

SMALL-POX.

The subject of small-pox was so fully gone into in the reports for 1903 and 1904 that it is not necessary to do more than give it a passing notice here. Table 8 last year contained a list of all the cases heard of as far as May 10th, 1905, In the corresponding table in this year's report these have only been reprinted from the end of the first quarter. The details about the three following cases have not been previously printed. The table contains also information as to two cases which occurred in the first quarter of 1906.

Small-pox had been somewhat prevalent in the latter part of 1904 and during January, February and March, 1905, it was present in Leeds to a very considerable extent. In the second quarter of 1905 we heard of six, in the third, of none, in the fourth, of three cases, whilst in the first quarter of 1906 we had two cases, in the second, none. The particulars about the renewed outbreak at the beginning of 1905 have been given in the report for 1904 and need not be repeated here.

From the 10th of May, 1905, until October 31st we heard of no case in Leeds. A case of small-pox occurred in Wakefield, and through the courtesy of the Medical Officer of Health we learned, on the 30th of October, that a man from Leeds had visited the same house about a fortnight earlier and was reported to have chicken-pox. The address given was not quite correct; but we succeeded in finding the patient, and ascertained the name of the medical man who was attending him. On communicating with this gentleman to the effect that a person in contact with his patient a fortnight earlier had developed small-pox in Wakefield, he notified the illness to us as one of that disease. The patient (7191:8) was a lodger in Leeds, traveller for a firm of dressmakers' furnishers. He had been vaccinated in infancy, and had three marks covering together rather less than half a square inch. He made a good recovery. His case was notified on the 31st of October; he was removed the same day. There were three other persons in the house, a man of 29, a woman of 30, and a small boy of four. All had been vaccinated in infancy. The man had four marks, covering nearly three-quarters of a square inch; the woman three, covering a little more than a square inch. The boy had three marks, covering a little less than half a square inch. All three were taken to our cottages on the Manston Hall Estate. All three were revaccinated on October 31st. The re-vaccination was unsuccessful in the man and his wife, and was repeated on the 6th of November, one vesicle afterwards appearing in each case. The little boy, although vaccinated not more than four years ago, responded to the first revaccination in one place. The man (7301:4)

Table 8.—Vaccination and Infectivity.

Showing cases of Small-pox reported from end of first quarter of 1905 to end of first quarter of 1906.

Date of eruption.	Date heard of	Zym. book No.	Ward.	Age.	Sex.	PRIMARY VACCINATION.			RE-VACCINATION (IF ANY) BEFORE CONTACT.	VACCINATION (IF ANY) AFTER CONTACT.	REMARKS AS TO SOURCES OF INFECTION, ETC.
						No. of marks.	Area. sq. ins.	Date.			
1905.	1905.										
April 5	April 6	7104:6	W. H.*	33	f.	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	infancy	...	Mar. 26, succ. (E. Apl. 5)	From 7055:7
6	6	7105:8	W. H.*	$\frac{7}{12}$	m.	...	...	never	...	Mar. 26, succ. (E. Apl. 6)	
12	13	7110:6	A. & W.	33	f.	2	$\frac{1}{8}$	infancy	...	...	From 7039:5 group. Note
29	30	7122:5	S.	32	m.	2	$\frac{5}{8}$	infancy	..	...	? 7059:6. Note
May 2-3	May 3	7124:7	A. & W.	28	f.	2	$\frac{1}{4}$	infancy	...	...	Ilkley
9	10	7127:8	N.	41	m.	3	$\frac{1}{3}$	infancy	...	...	Horsforth
Oct. 28-29	Oct. 31	7191:8	N.	29	m.	3	$\frac{3}{8}$	infancy	...	...	Wakefield
Nov. 13	Nov. 13	7301:4	N.*	29	m.	4	$\frac{3}{4}$	infancy	...	Oct. 31, not suc. .. Nov. 6, succ. (E. 13th)	From 7191:8
13	13	7301:5	N.*	30	f.	3	$1\frac{1}{8}$	infancy	...	Oct. 31, not suc. ... Nov. 6, succ. (E. 13th)	
1906.	1906.										
Feb. 15-17	Feb. 21	7373:2	E. H.	48	f.	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	infancy	...	...	? Oldham
March 7	Mar. 8	7385:5	E. H.*	58	m.	3	$\frac{5}{16}$	infancy	...	Feb. 22, succ. (E. Mar. 7)	From 7373:2

* Developed symptoms when in quarantine. References to notes on cases up to May 10th, 1905, will be found in the Report for the year 1904.

and his wife (7301:5) developed the eruption of small-pox on November 13th, seven days after the successful, thirteen days after the unsuccessful, revaccination. The child did not take the disease, although carried to the hospital when the father and mother were taken there. The child, therefore, was probably the one most exposed to the infection. It is difficult to say what the relative amounts of exposure to small-pox were before the three contacts went to the cottages, but from the date of their eruption it is probable that the father and mother received their infection from the lodger on the 30th or 31st of October. The child's exposure to infection at home would probably be not as great as theirs. But the child was exposed, in addition, to infection from his parents when they were attacked, and still more so when he went with them to hospital. He did not, however, develop the disease, although actually living for three weeks in a small-pox ward. It is not impossible that had the first revaccination on October 31st in the father and mother been successful they might have escaped the disease. At least the evidence of Leicester as to the immunity conferred by successful vaccination after contact points in this direction.

The measures taken to prevent the spread of the disease were as follows:—A list was obtained from the wholesale merchants of the 24 places in Leeds visited by their traveller as far back as October 19th. They were all business premises of small drapers or dressmakers. They were all visited repeatedly by our lady inspectors. No case occurred at any of them. Four persons had visited at the house on the Sunday after the eruption appeared. They were all kept under observation for upwards of a fortnight.

During the rest of the year no further case of small-pox was discovered in Leeds.

It was on the 21st of February, 1906, that we heard of the next case. A woman of 48 (7373:2), in East Hunslet, vaccinated in infancy, had developed an eruption about the 15th to 17th of February. A medical man was attending, but seemed to be uncertain as to the nature of the disease. The patient was taken to hospital for observation, and her illness turned out to be a slight attack of small-pox. The following day the rest of the family, consisting of the husband, a grown-up daughter, and the husband of the latter, were removed to the cottages. The patient's husband was a driller at an engineer's in Jack Lane, the son-in-law a shopman in one of the Co-operative Stores, and the daughter a tailoress in a ready-made clothing factory. The patient herself had only domestic employment. All three were re-vaccinated on the 22nd of February. The husband, aged 58, had three marks of vaccination in childhood, covering a little more than a quarter of a square inch of surface. The daughter, in addition to being vaccinated in infancy, had been re-vaccinated in 1903, along with others employed at the wholesale clothing factory. Her second re-vaccination on the 22nd of February, 1906, was also successful. Her husband had not been vaccinated since infancy, but his re-vaccination on the 22nd of February was successful. The man of 58 (7385 : 5), notwithstanding his successful re-vaccination on the 22nd of February, developed the disease. His eruption appeared on the 7th of March, pointing to the 21st of February as the probable date of infection—that is, the very day before he was re-vaccinated. It is possible, however, that in this case the development of the small-pox eruption may have been delayed by the vaccinia. It seems unlikely that if the man were very susceptible to small-pox he should have delayed contracting the disease from the 17th to the 21st. In this case also the successful re-vaccination did not prevent the attack of small-pox.

In addition to the contacts removed to the cottages, a woman living next door and a man living on the opposite side of the street were kept on our visiting list for upwards of a fortnight. The former was revaccinated. The latter is said to have had small-pox 25 years ago. The places at which other members of the family had worked were also kept under observation and any absentees visited at home.

TABLE 8 a.

Showing cases of Small-pox and deaths amongst vaccinated and unvaccinated persons† during the 235 weeks ended 30th June, 1906.

		All Ages.	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	1-5	5-10	10-15	5-15	15-20	20-25	15-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	60-65	25-65	65-70	70-75	75-80	80-85	85-90	90-95	-100	65+
Total.	Cases -	695	8	3	4	3	9	19	28	40	68	55	83	138	81	104	79	65	55	27	23	18	452	4	5	1	...	...	...	...	10
	* Deaths	35	3	1	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	1	5	3	3	4	4	2	22	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Vaccinated.	Cases -	560	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	23	31	48	68	116	76	91	66	62	53	23	19	14	404	4	4	1	...	...	...	...	9
	Deaths	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	..	1	2	2	3	2	2	1	13	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Unvaccinated.	Cases -	112	8	3	4	3	9	19	17	16	33	7	12	19	4	9	10	1	...	3	3	3	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Deaths	14	3	1	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	5	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...
Unknown or Doubtful.	Cases -	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	...	3	3	1	4	3	2	2	1	1	1	15	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Deaths	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..

* Including death Z. 6052:3 certified as Meningitis (v. pp. 44 and 68, Annual Report, 1903).

† To save a line in the table two cases are included amongst the vaccinated who had previously had small-pox, but neither of whom had been successfully vaccinated. These cases were 6276:4, æt. 70, and 6282:0, æt. 46. Both recovered, and are mentioned in the text and in table 8, report 1903.

Fifteen patients, entered as unvaccinated in table 8a in the 1903 report, have been transferred to the unknown or doubtful group. They had no marks.

It was difficult to be quite sure of the origin of the first of these cases. The date of the eruption was not very clearly ascertained. It was stated to be the 17th; but, as the initial symptoms seem to have commenced on the 13th, the date might be as early as the 15th. This would point to infection somewhere between the 31st of January and the 3rd of February. On the 31st of January the other members of the family were at their various employments—the patient at home. On the 1st of February she visited her grocer and was employed at home most of the day cleaning. On the 2nd of February she was also at home, and on the 3rd she was again at the grocer's and also at the butcher's. On the 31st, however, her son-in-law and daughter visited a theatre at which a pantomime was being performed. They seem to have met inside with one of the employees at the theatre, a brother of the young man, and to have been able to go about the place pretty freely. The company playing at this theatre had come directly to Leeds from Oldham, playing here from January 15th to February 3rd. During the week ended January 13th, 21 cases of small-pox were reported in Oldham, and the following week 22. The Medical Officer of Health for Oldham was not aware of any member of the company having been in contact with small-pox, and no case had been reported in any of the houses where they lodged. The epidemic in Oldham was "chiefly amongst children, and in a mild form." At present we are inclined to think the disease had been carried by some member of this company and communicated to our patient.

Table 8a is similar to the tables in the reports for 1903 (p. 49) and 1904 (p. 47), but is brought up to the 30th of June, 1906. The table, therefore, deals with a complete period of four and a half years. The numbers after all are not very large, especially when they come to be dissected into age groups. The interesting point in regard to vaccination is that amongst the vaccinated below the age of five there was no case, and that amongst 79 vaccinated persons between the ages of five and

20 who contracted the disease there was no death. Amongst unvaccinated persons under the age of 20 there occurred 67 cases, six of them fatal. The six fatal cases were all under the age of five years, three of them being infants of less than one year. Between the ages of 20 and 40 301 vaccinated persons were attacked, and six of them died. At the same ages 35 unvaccinated persons were attacked, and six died. Over 40, 180 cases occurred, with 11 deaths, amongst the vaccinated portion of the population; whilst amongst the unvaccinated portion 10 cases occurred, with two deaths.

Put briefly, small-pox seems to have avoided altogether vaccinated children; to have attacked, but without any mortality, a small number of those between 5 and 20; to have attacked with greater freedom vaccinated persons between 20 and 40 with a mortality of less than two per cent.; and to have manifested itself with some amount of frequency amongst vaccinated persons over 40 with a mortality more than three times that of the last group.

Amongst the admittedly unvaccinated the mortality under one year of age was very high. The mortality at this age is, of course, high from any disease. but between the end of the first year and the end of the fifth, 19 cases occurred amongst the unvaccinated. and nearly 16 per cent. of them died. As the unvaccinated portion of the community even yet in Leeds at this age is very much smaller than the vaccinated portion (probably less than a fourth), this fact is not without its significance. Between the ages of five and twenty, although there were 40 cases, none of them were fatal. Between twenty and forty, 35 unvaccinated persons contributed six deaths, a mortality of over 17 per cent. Above forty, the cases were only 10 amongst the unvaccinated population. Two of them were fatal, or 20 per cent.

Taken as a whole, about 80 per cent. of the population contributed 17 deaths from small-pox, and about 20 per cent. contributed 14 deaths, but in those under 20 years of age all the deaths from small-pox were amongst the 20 per cent. unvaccinated. The cases in which evidence as to vaccination or non-vaccination was insufficient are here omitted. They are given, however, in table 8a.

TABLE 8 b.

AGES.	VACCINATED.			UNVACCINATED.		
	Cases.	Deaths.	Mortality per cent.	Cases.	Deaths.	Mortality per cent.
0— 1	0	0	nil	8	3	37·5
1— 5	0	0	nil	19	3	15·8
5—20	79	0	nil	40	0	nil
20—40	301	6	2·0	35	6	17·1
40 +	180	11	6·1	10	2	20·0
All ages.	560	17	3·0	112	14	12·5

MEASLES.

During the year 109 deaths in Leeds were ascribed to measles. One hundred and two houses were examined in which the patient was already dead, six in which the patient died later, 290 in which the patient was alive and in which no patient died and 7 houses (included in the 108 death houses) were visited where a patient had died but where recovery of others of the family attacked by the disease had taken place. Of the 108 "death houses" 16 were "throughs," 92 "not throughs." Of the 290 measles "case-houses" in which no one died 47 were "throughs," 243 "not throughs."

As measles is not reportable, the number of cases heard of in different districts is not a very clear indication of the relative prevalence of the disease. The disease, however, was the most

TABLE 12.

Showing cases of Scarlet Fever heard of in Leeds during the sixteen years, 1890-1905, with the numbers admitted to the city fever hospital and the deaths in the city and in hospital; showing also for biennial periods the relations to the population of the deaths in the city, and the admissions to hospital.

	Cases. †		Deaths.		Per 1,000 living (Annual rates).	
	Heard of.	Admitted to hospital.	City.	Hospital.	Deaths in city.	Cases in hospital.
1890	337	133	103	23	0·23	0·39
1891	328	152	66	18		
1892	812	440	74	19	0·14	0·83
1893	316	188	31	6		
1894*	967	453	52	18	0·13	1·21
1895	874	493	52	29		
1896	1,216	441	72	20	0·21	1·26
1897	1,791	576	95	27		
1898	2,002	532	121	25	0·22	1·43
1899	1,620	649	64	21		
1900	1,745	722	52	21	0·16	2·07
1901	2,280	1,038	82	39		
1902	1,962	1,041	56	23	0·19	2·37
1903	2,465	1,063	109	36		
1904	1,295	850	59	34	0·11	1·74
1905	935	720	39	30		

* Notification became compulsory in May, 1894.

† "Cases heard of" does not include one fatal in the third quarter of 1894 (included, however, in the 52 deaths), of which we had no information till we received the Registrar's returns. Similarly one death in 1895, another in 1896, two in 1897, one in 1900, one in 1901, and one in 1903, are included in the death column, but not in that of cases heard of. Before May, 1894, there were, of course, many such.

fatal in North Leeds, where the mortality during the year was 0·46. In Hunslet the mortality was 0·39, in Bramley 0·38, and in South-East Leeds 0·37, after which came Holbeck 0·35. Kirkstall and Osmondthorpe had no death from this cause.

The deaths were most numerous in the third and fourth quarters of the year. The death rate in the town was equal to a rate of 0·24.

There was an error in the record of death houses and recovery houses in table 25 in the Report for 1904 by the transference of two of the former to the lines belonging to the latter. The correction is given elsewhere.

SCARLET FEVER.

The scarlet fever cases reported last year fell to 935. It is difficult to know how many cases existed before 1894. In that year, during which notification was compulsory for eight months, 967 cases were heard of; in the following year 874. Then the number rose in 1896 to 1,216. Taking the ten years (1895-1904) during which notification was compulsory, the average number of cases heard of has been 1,725 each year. Our last year's figure (935) was not much more than half that number. The average number taken to hospital during the same period was 741, or nearly 43 per cent. Last year of the 935 heard of 720 were admitted to hospital, or 77 per cent.

I refer you to the table on page 48 showing the number of cases heard of in Leeds during the last sixteen years, the number admitted to hospital, the deaths in the city and in hospital, the city figures including the hospital ones in both cases. The mortality is also given for each biennium.

It will be noticed that we start with a mortality of 0·23 per thousand, which fell to 0·14, and then to 0·13. The mortality then rose to 0·21 and 0·22, and for the last three biennia it has been 0·16, 0·19, and 0·11.

In the last column is given the proportion per thousand of the population of cases treated in hospital. It must be remembered, however, that, during the years of greater prevalence, cases actually treated in hospital could not always be removed at once for lack of accommodation, thus lessening the amount of good work that might have been done by isolation had the hospital at that time been large enough to take promptly all the cases that should have been sent in. It happened again and again, owing to the lack of beds, that we were bound to leave cases at home sufficiently long to allow them to spread the disease, even although many of them were eventually taken to hospital. Isolation to be effectual must be prompt.

The biennial death rates in the table are only given as far back as 1890-1. Before the year 1894 the cases heard of were chiefly (1) cases sent into hospital, or (2) cases heard of where we were asked to disinfect the houses after recovery. The numbers, therefore, before 1895 give no idea as to the number of cases in Leeds. For instance, the death rate in 1890-1 was 0·23 per thousand, but the number of cases heard of in these two years was only 665. In 1904-5 the cases were 2,230, more than three times as many, and the death rate 0·11 per thousand, only half. In the two earlier years, with a death rate more than double that in the two later, only four cases in every ten thousand of the population were sent into hospital. In the two later years, with a death rate of only 0·11, seventeen cases per ten-thousand of the population were sent into hospital. Scarlet fever is, as everyone knows, a disease whose prevalence occurs in cycles. It is probable that the commencement of one of these cycles occurred about two years after notification became compulsory, and that the cycle extended, but with diminishing intensity, over about six years. The formidable appearance in the table of the large number of cases heard of is probably not due so largely to the greater prevalence of scarlet fever as it is to the fact that the cases under compulsory notification were heard of in greater numbers.

Unfortunately, as already said, we have no reliable statistics as to the cases earlier than 1894, but I append a table printed at p. 62 in the Report for 1899 showing the deaths and death rates from scarlet fever during three periods of ten years each, which began 1870 and ended 1899. To this table have been added the figures for the six years 1900-1905, which include the later years of the cycle already spoken of. As was perhaps to be expected, considering the increase of the population and the presence of an epidemic wave, the actual number of deaths is not proportionately a very much smaller one than in the last period: 395 in six years corresponding to 435, six-tenths of those in the decade. In the ten years 1890-99 the deaths averaged 72·5 per annum. During the six recent years they had averaged 65·8, but the death rate has fallen in the six years to 0·15 per thousand, and, as already said in the last biennium, to 0·11.

TABLE 12 a.

Showing deaths from Scarlet Fever in Leeds during three periods of ten years each and one period of six years.

Periods.	Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000.*	Fall per cent. on rate of preceding period.
Ten years 1870-79 ...	3,090	1·09	...
Ten years 1880-89 ...	2,255	0·68	38
Ten years 1890-99 ...	725	0·19	72
Six years 1900-05 ...	395	0·15	...

* The rate 1·09 is probably somewhat lower than the real rate for the period. It is calculated on an over-estimated population, and should probably be 1·11. As, however, the recent populations are mere estimates, the figure has been allowed to stand. The deaths are in each line those given by the Registrar General, which differ slightly in recent years from our own returns. The rates are recalculated from results of last census, as explained at pp. 69-71 of the Annual Report for 1902, where this matter was discussed.

DIPHTHERIA.

From table 18 on pp. 54-55 it will be seen that 364 cases of diphtheria were reported in the course of the year, and that a third of them occurred in the first quarter. Of the 364, 110 were those of children under five, 175 of persons from five to fifteen, making altogether 285, out of 364, in the fifteen earlier years of life. To these should be added eight cases of membranous croup, six of them in children under five and two in children under fifteen, after which that disease disappears from the record.

From table 17 it will be seen that the mortality from these two diseases during the year was 0·10 per thousand, and from table D, Part I., it will be noticed that diphtheria itself was less fatal than in any year since 1892. This table, however, does not show the combined death rate from diphtheria and membranous croup. The death rate from all forms of croup (not spasmodic) in 1892 was 0·13; last year it was 0·03. If we combine diphtheria with all forms of croup not spasmodic, the rate was lower in 1905 than in any year since I have had the honour of reporting to you.

ERYSIPELAS AND PUERPERAL FEVERS.

During the year 380 cases of erysipelas were reported to us, and nearly a third of the cases again occurred in the first quarter. While 15 occurred amongst children under one, 8 in those between one and five, and 20 between five and fifteen, the numbers increased to 49 in the next ten year period, whilst the great mass of cases occurred in the period from 25 to 65. The numbers are a little larger than in the previous year, as are also the number of cases of the puerperal fevers. The largest proportion of cases of the latter group, however, occurred in the third quarter, not in the first.

CONTINUED FEVERS.

Continued fevers were reported in 293 cases, one of them, that of a boy of 14, having been regarded by the medical man who certified the death as a case of typhus.

TABLE 17.

Causes of, and ages at, death during year (52 weeks) 1905.

Causes of death.	Deaths in whole district at subjoined ages.							Deaths in several quarterly periods (at all ages).				Death per 1,000 for year.
	All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	
Small-pox	3	1	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	0·01
Measles	109	23	74	12	...	...	...	8	8	19	74	0·24
Scarlet fever	39	2	26	11	...	...	...	14	5	13	7	0·09
Whooping-cough	121	51	67	3	...	...	...	21	27	35	38	0·27
Diphtheria and membranous croup	44	1	29	13	...	1	...	20	7	8	9	0·10
Croup	6	2	4	...	...	..	...	1	2	2	1	0·01
Fever — Typhus	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	0·00
Enteric	52	...	1	5	18	28	...	16	10	10	16	0·11
Other continued	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	0·00
Epidemic influenza	66	5	2	...	5	31	23	42	11	2	11	0·14
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa	365	303	47	1	...	7	7	6	8	325	26	0·80
Enteritis	65	52	7	1	1	1	3	13	12	33	7	0·14
Puerperal fever	9	...	...	...	4	5	...	4	4	1	..	0·02
Erysipelas	5	2	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	2	0·01
Other septic diseases	7	3	...	...	1	3	...	1	1	1	4	0·02
Phthisis	558	3	13	27	121	371	23	178	137	117	126	1·23
Other tubercular diseases	288	80	110	48	16	33	1	71	85	79	53	0·63
Cancer, malignant disease	444	...	1	1	3	318	121	109	120	110	105	0·98
Bronchitis	602	156	59	3	4	196	184	187	131	82	202	1·32
Broncho-pneumonia	287	123	125	12	3	16	8	61	80	40	106	0·63
Pneumonia and pleuro-pneu.	352	42	40	22	20	177	51	92	107	65	88	0·77
Pleurisy	17	...	1	1	2	8	5	4	5	3	5	0·04
Other diseases of respiratory organs	72	8	8	4	3	33	16	24	19	13	16	0·16
Alcoholism Cirrhosis of liver	58	...	...	...	1	49	8	18	9	16	15	0·13
Venereal diseases	33	29	1	...	1	2	...	9	7	10	7	0·07
Premature birth	279	279	...	...	...	...	...	60	68	76	75	0·61
Diseases and accidents of parturition	38	10	...	...	4	24	...	9	5	13	11	0·08
Heart diseases	536	2	4	20	26	319	165	128	140	119	149	1·18
Accidents	223	24	32	24	12	90	41	63	61	42	57	0·49
Suicides	50	...	...	...	5	39	6	16	20	7	7	0·11
All other causes	2393	673	168	60	75	673	744	640	628	548	577	5·26
All causes	7124	1875	819	269	325	2428	1408	1819	1720	1790	1795	15·65

The deaths of outsiders in the workhouses within the city, which are excluded from the Registrar-General's figures, are included in this table. The diseases from which they died will be found enumerated in table C.

TABLE 18.

Cases of infectious diseases notified during the year 1905.

Cases notified in whole district.

Notifiable disease.		All ages.	Under 1 year.	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	1-5	5-10	10-15	5-15	15-20	20-25	15-25
Small-pox.	I.	120	3	..	2	..	3	5	9	9	18	7	13	20
	II.	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	III.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	IV.	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..		129	4	..	2	..	3	5	9	9	18	7	13	20
Cholera.	I.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	III.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	IV.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria.	I.	122	2	8	8	11	14	41	42	13	55	8	6	14
	II.	75	1	2	3	5	6	16	26	13	39	4	4	8
	III.	88	3	4	5	8	3	20	37	8	45	10	6	16
	IV.	79	2	2	8	9	6	25	28	8	36	5	7	12
Totals ..		364	8	16	24	33	29	102	133	42	175	27	23	50
Memb. croup.	I.	4	..	1	..	1	1	3	1	..	1	..	..	..
	II.	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	III.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	IV.	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	
Totals ..		8	..	1	..	4	1	6	2	..	2	..	..	..
Erysipelas.	I.	116	4	2	1	1	..	4	1	1	2	13	4	17
	II.	88	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	5	4	3	7
	III.	88	4	1	..	..	..	1	2	3	5	3	7	10
	IV.	88	3	1	..	1	1	3	4	4	8	4	11	15
Totals ..		380	15	4	1	2	1	8	8	12	20	24	25	49
Scarlet fever.	I.	284	8	7	16	25	41	89	104	44	148	22	7	29
	II.	195	1	4	5	15	19	43	80	32	112	16	8	24
	III.	199	2	6	9	20	28	63	74	35	109	7	6	13
	IV.	257	1	6	11	18	24	59	136	32	168	10	7	17
Totals ..		935	12	23	41	78	112	254	394	143	537	55	28	83
Typhus fever	I.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
	III.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	IV.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Enteric fever	I.	101	..	..	..	1	3	4	13	21	34	15	9	24
	II.	56	..	..	3	2	..	5	3	5	8	7	13	20
	III.	69	..	..	..	1	..	1	7	13	20	10	12	22
	IV.	66	..	..	..	1	1	2	3	8	11	8	9	17
Totals ..		292	..	..	3	5	4	12	26	47	73	40	43	83
Relapsing	I.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
fever.	II.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	III.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	IV.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued	I.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
fever	II.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	III.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	IV.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal	I.	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
fever.	II.	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
	III.	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
	IV.	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
Totals ..		28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	9	12
Plague.	I.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	III.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	IV.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 18—*continued.*

Cases of infectious diseases notified during the year 1905.

Cases notified in whole district.

Notifiable disease.		25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	60-65	25-65	65-70	70-75	75-80	80-85	85-90	90-95	95-100	65 up-wds.
Small-pox.	I.	10	9	17	18	5	4	7	1	71	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	3
	II.	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	III.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	IV.	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..		13	13	17	19	5	4	7	1	79	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	3
Cholera.	I.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	III.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	IV.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria.	I.	2	3	1	3	..	1	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II.	4	3	1	1	1	1	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	III.	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	IV.	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..		9	10	2	4	1	3	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Memb. Croup.	I.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	III.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	IV.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas.	I.	12	5	15	6	6	10	7	9	70	7	7	1	2	2	..	..	19
	II.	5	6	7	6	13	10	7	6	60	6	2	1	3	..	..	..	12
	III.	5	10	6	9	5	8	7	4	54	11	3	..	..	..	..	..	14
	IV.	11	3	11	11	3	7	5	..	51	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	8
Totals ..		33	24	39	32	27	35	26	19	235	28	14	4	5	2	..	..	53
Scarlet fever.	I.	6	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II.	8	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	III.	6	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	IV.	6	1	3	1	..	1	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..		26	13	6	3	..	1	..	..	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus fever.	I.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	III.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	IV.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric fever	I.	12	10	6	6	1	..	..	3	38	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	II.	6	9	2	4	1	1	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	III.	5	7	4	6	1	1	1	..	25	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	IV.	10	12	8	5	1	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..		33	38	20	21	4	2	1	3	122	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Relapsing fever.	I.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	III.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	IV.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued fever.	I.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	III.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	IV.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal fever.	I.	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	III.	4	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	IV.	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..		7	2	3	4	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague.	I.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	III.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 19.

Table shewing deaths in the four quarters of 1905, for each Municipal Ward, with the estimated population and the death-rate of the ward for the Year.

MUNICIPAL WARDS.	Population, estimated to middle of 1905.	First quarter, 1905.	Second quarter, 1905.	Third quarter, 1905.	Fourth quarter, 1905.	Fifty-two weeks.	Death-rate.
Central	20,216	88	76	73	82	319	*15·83*
North	44,096	149	125	170	129	573	*13·04*
North-East	31,280	166	125	142	158	591	*18·96*
East	29,554	154	153	178	153	638	*21·66*
South	14,161	69	55	83	73	280	*19·84*
East Hunslet ...	37,015	113	136	129	156	534	*14·48*
West Hunslet ...	31,712	114	113	124	107	458	*14·49*
Holbeck	30,664	112	137	130	131	510	*16·69*
Mill Hill	7,136	33	17	28	27	105	*14·76*
West	23,683	114	113	92	118	437	*18·51*
North-West... ...	34,015	130	118	100	114	462	*13·63*
Brunswick	23,034	85	67	83	81	316	*13·77*
New Wortley ...	18,516	73	75	75	90	313	*16·96*
Armley & Wortley	40,561	153	130	161	136	580	*14·35*
Bramley	23,127	74	80	64	78	296	*12·84*
Headingley	48,017	161	146	108	119	534	*11·16*
Outsiders	...	31	54	50	43	178	..
Totals	456,787	1,819	1,720	1,790	1,795	7,124	*15·65*

The rates are calculated on populations estimated by the Registrar General's method, described at p. 88 of the Annual for 1904. Those for several quarters, given in tables E 2, E 3, E 4, and E 5, are on populations as previously estimated.

OTHER DISEASES.

In Table 17 will be found tabulated certain causes of death, with the age groups at which they occurred. In the same table are also given the number of deaths in each quarter at all ages, and the death rate per thousand per annum for the year.

ILLNESSES NOTIFIED.

The two-paged table dealing with infectious diseases notified has been numbered 18 this year. This number has not been made use of since 1899. It was the number attached to a table in earlier reports, the complement of table 17, and contained the death rates in the year and its several quarters from the diseases enumerated in that table. In 1900 table 17 was altered. The death rates for the whole town were given from a somewhat enlarged group of diseases, along with the deaths at certain age groups and in each quarter from the same causes. The death rate from each of these causes was given for the whole year. Rates from a still more enlarged group of causes are given in table C for the whole year, and from the old smaller group in tables A, parts 3, 4, 5, and 6 for each quarter of the year. In 1900, to avoid any confusion, the new table dealing with infectious diseases was introduced without a number.

Tables of cases notified and deaths registered from the notifiable diseases had been given previously in most of the reports since 1894. In 1900 the more extended form given in table 18 was adopted. In this table the cases notified from each disease are enumerated for all ages and for each quarter of the year. They are enumerated also for the year and its several quarters at certain groups of ages, under one year separately, from one to five years, and for each five years from five upwards. They are also gathered into the groups used in tables 3 and 4 and in table A, part 2. It was the intention, in collecting the information in these minute details, to make it comparable with the returns in our death ledgers.

PART III.—HEALTH OF DISTRICTS.

(1) MUNICIPAL WARDS.

A comparison of mortalities in the different parts of the town is difficult on account of the changes in the population that have taken place since the census. The populations, however, have been estimated by the Registrar General's method for the intercepts of wards and townships, and these populations have been added for the estimated populations for the different wards given in Table 19.

Assuming the comparative accuracy of these figures, it will be noticed that the death rate in the Central Ward, after allocating institution deaths, is given as 15·83; whilst that of the whole town is 15·65. When the 178 deaths of outsiders are deducted, the death rate of the whole town falls to 15·26, so that the death rate of the Central Ward is appreciably higher than that of the whole town when treated in the same manner; that is, when the institution deaths not belonging to Leeds are deducted from both and when those belonging to the Central Ward but occurring in hospitals outside its area are added. In the North Ward the death rate, on the other hand, was 13·04, more than 2 per 1,000 below that of the whole town. The actual difference, 2·22 deaths per thousand, is one of 14½ per cent. The North-East, East, and South Wards had much higher rates, 18·96, 21·66, and 19·84. East Hunslet had a rate lower than that of the whole town, 14·48, against 15·26. The rate in West Hunslet was practically the same as in East. Holbeck had a death rate nine per cent. higher than that of the town. Mill Hill, a small district not altogether without slums, had a death rate slightly below that of the town. The West ward had a death rate of 18·51, more than 21 per cent. above that of the town. North-West and Brunswick wards had rates each about 1½ deaths per thousand of the population below that of the town, the two rates being respectively 10·7 and 9·7 per cent. lower than the city rate. The rate in New Wortley was about as much above that of the town (11·1 per cent.). Armley and Wortley had a rate slightly below, Bramley and Headingley both considerably below that of the town—the latter to the extent of 26·8 per cent.

(2) REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS.

The populations given in Table A, Part II., are estimated in a similar manner for the townships and sub-districts, and in Table 21 will be found the rates calculated upon them for these sub-districts from each member of the seven zymotic groups, from croup, phthisis, lung diseases, and from other and all causes. In this case also all institution deaths of persons not belonging to Leeds have been eliminated, and institution deaths of those belonging to the several districts have been allocated to them.

It will be noticed that the North registration district had the highest rate but one from the seven zymotic diseases—measles, whooping-cough, and diarrhœa contributed chiefly to this high rate. West Leeds had a smaller death rate from the same group than the North registration district. South-East Leeds, on the other hand, had a rate nearly double that of the whole town. Not only did measles and diarrhœa contribute considerably to this high rate, but diphtheria and fevers had both rates beyond those in the town. In Hunslet, a very large township, the zymotic rate was 1·96, against 1·60 in the town, measles and whooping-cough again contributing largely to this result—the diarrhœa rate being 50 per cent. above that of the town, whilst the "fever," scarlet fever and diphtheria rates were below. Holbeck had a zymotic rate slightly above that of the town. Measles and whooping-cough were again chief causes—the rate from diarrhœa being slightly less than in the town generally. Wortley had a rate below that of the town from every one of the seven diseases except scarlet fever and whooping-cough. That from the former was the same as that from the latter, one-third higher than that of the city. Kirkstall—that is the parish of Kirkstall which, with the exception of the small bit of Chapeltown intercepted by the Meanwood Beck corresponds to the Headingley Ward—had a zymotic rate less

TABLE 20.

Shewing the number of deaths from certain specific causes and groups causes in the 52 weeks of 1905 in the Sub-Registration Districts in the Ci of Leeds. All deaths in public institutions within the City of perso belonging to the City have been referred to the Sub-District to which th belonged.

	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Whooping-cough	"Fever."	Diarrhœa.	All seven.	Croup.	Phthisis.	Influenza and diseases of the air-passages other than consumption.	All other causes.	All causes
Leeds, North	2	27	4	5	16	12	78	144	3	98	221	574	104
,, West ...	...	15	7	8	11	10	52	103	1	118	216	852	129
,, South-E.	1	13	2	7	8	10	68	109	3	50	189	420	77
Hunslet	...	29	4	3	32	7	71	146	1	67	245	621	108
Holbeck ...	...	12	5	3	13	3	26	62	1	52	129	350	59
Wortley... ...	...	5	6	2	23	5	45	86	3	60	167	627	94
Kirkstall ...	..	...	3	4	11	5	10	33	...	40	83	355	51
Bramley... ...	...	7	6	...	3	3	3	22	...	21	42	161	24
Chapeltown ...	...	1	2	6	4	...	12	25	...	46	89	305	46
Osmondthorpe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	6
City of Leeds	3	109	39	38	121	55	365	730	12	554	1383	4267	6946

Four deaths from phthisis, 13 from influenza and diseases of the air-passages other than consumption, and 1 deaths from other causes, occurred in the City of persons not belonging to Leeds; on the other ha 101 deaths occurred during the year of Leeds persons in West Riding Asylums and other pub institutions, outside the City. Of these 17 were from phthisis, 5 from the lung groups, and 79 fr other causes.

Croup includes 6 deaths from membranous croup, 3 in North, 1 in West, 1 in Hunslet, and 1 in Wortley.

than half that of the town. The diphtheria rate was slightly in excess (12½ per cent.), the diarrhœa rate a little more than a quarter that of the town. Owing chiefly to measles and scarlet fever, the Bramley rate, although lower than that of the town as a whole, did not stand nearly so well as the Kirkstall rate. Chapeltown, which consists of the parishes of Potternewton and Chapel-Allerton—the latter including Meanwood, the Headingley intercept already spoken of—had a rate nearly 61 per cent·

TABLE 21.

Shewing the mortality stated in deaths per 1,000 of the population of the Sub-Districts, as estimated to the middle of 1905.

	Small-pox.	Measles	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria	Whooping-cough.	"Fever."	Diarrhœa.	All seven.	Croup.	Phthisis.	Influenza and diseases of the air-passages, other than consumption	All other causes.	All causes.
Leeds, North	0·03	0·46	0·07	0·09	0·27	0·20	1·33	2·45	0·05	1·67	3·76	9·77	17·71
,, West	...	0·18	0·08	0·09	0·13	0·12	0·61	1·22	0·01	1·39	2·55	10·06	15·23
,, S. E.	0·03	0·37	0·06	0·20	0·23	0·29	1·96	3·14	0·09	1·44	5·45	12·10	22·22
Hunslet ...	...	0·39	0·05	0·04	0·43	0·09	0·96	1·96	0·01	0·90	3·30	8·36	14·53
Holbeck ...	...	0·35	0·15	0·09	0·38	0·09	0·76	1·80	0·03	1·51	3·75	10·18	17·28
Wortley ...	...	0·08	0·09	0·03	0·36	0·08	0·71	1·35	0·05	0·94	2·63	9·87	14·84
Kirkstall ...	...	...	0·06	0·09	0·24	0·11	0·21	0·71	...	0·86	1·78	7·63	10·98
Bramley ...	...	0·38	0·33	...	0·16	0·16	0·16	1·20	...	1·14	2·29	8·76	13·39
Chapeltown	...	0·03	0·05	0·15	0·10	...	0·30	0·63	...	1·16	2·25	7·70	11·75
Osmondthrp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·61	5·61	5·61	16·82
City of Leeds	0·01	0·24	0·09	0·08	0·27	0·12	0·80	1·60	0·03	1·22	3·04	9·37	15·26

our deaths from phthisis, 13 from influenza and diseases of the air-passages other than consumption, and 161 deaths from other causes, occurred in the City of persons not belonging to Leeds.

eaths from membranous croup are included under croup, not under diphtheria in this table.

below that of the town. The diphtheria rate was, however, nearly double that of the town. That of the other six diseases was much below that of the city as a whole.

It will be noticed on looking at the last column of this table that the total death rates in Kirkstall and Chapeltown were very much below the rate of the whole town, 4¼ deaths per thousand in the one case, 3½ in the other. Then came Bramley, nearly 2 deaths per thousand below that of the town, followed by Hunslet and Wortley approximately 2 deaths per three thousand and 1 death per two thousand respectively below that of the town. Then came West Leeds, with its rate nearly the same as that of the town, after which in order, but above the rate of the town, Osmondthorpe, Holbeck, North Leeds, and South-East Leeds, the latter with a rate of 22·22, or nearly 7 deaths per thousand more than in the town generally. The 7 deaths are accounted for, 1½ from the zymotic group as already shown, nearly 2½ from bronchitis and other lung diseases, nearly ¼ from consumption alone, and 2¾ from other diseases not set out in the table. The rate from the seven zymotic diseases* was much higher than in any other district of the town. That from phthisis (1·44) was higher than in any other district in the town but North Leeds (1·67) and Holbeck (1·51), if we except for reasons to be presently given the small district of Osmondthorpe. The rate from other lung diseases (5·45) was higher than in any district except the small district just mentioned. The rate from all other causes (12·10) was higher than in any district whatever.

Osmondthorpe requires a word to itself. The population is so small that a single death in any group raises the rate of that group considerably. The total mortality, giving a rate of 16·82 for the whole district, corresponds to six deaths.

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* These are not the same seven diseases spoken of earlier in connection with infant mortality. The latter exclude diarrhœa, which was one of the most fatal diseases amongst infants in South-East Leeds.

TABLE 22.

Table showing deaths from all causes at all ages, and death rates at all ages in the intercepts of the wards and townships of Leeds for the year 1905.

			Deaths, 1905.	Average death rate per thousand.
Holbeck	Holbeck		510	*16·69*
	West Hunslet		83	*22·35*
Hunslet	West Hunslet		375	*13·45*
	East Hunslet		534	*14·51*
	South		172	*17·84*
South-east Leeds	South	24·81	108	*24·15*
	Central		31	*27·44*
	East		632	*21·72*
Osmondthorpe	East	19·84	6	*16·81*
Chapeltown (part of)	North-east		138	*15·72*
	North C. A.	10·11	63	*12·26*
	North Pott.		204	*9·59*
North Leeds	North		306	*17·45*
	North-east		453	*20·23*
	Central	15·14	281	*14·95*
	Central in W.		7	*31·76*
Wortley	New Wortley		313	*16·96*
	Armley	14·35	426	*13·67*
	Wortley		154	*16·62*
	Farnley		50	*10·69*
Bramley	Bramley		246	*13·39*
Kirkstall	Kirkstall	10·98	65	*14·88*
	Burley		306	*10·67*
	Headingley		140	*10·39*
Chapeltown (part of)	Headingley	13·64	23	*17·33*
	North-west		3	*37·66*
	Brunswick		34	*11·36*
West	Brunswick		282	*14·13*
	North-west		459	*13·57*
	Mill Hill		105	*14·76*
	West		437	*18·52*
City	...		6,946	*15·26*
	Outsiders		178	...

The rates are calculated on populations estimated by the Registrar General's method, described at p. 88 of the Annual for 1904.

Returns for 1903 and 1904 are given in that report, p. 89.

In Annual for 1891, tables 22, 23, and 24 give deaths and rates in sections of insanitary area No. 1, *i.e.*, the triangular area in the Norh-East ward. The numbers have not been used for any tables since; but in 1894 two tables dealing with Camp Field and West ward, and in 1905 two tables dealing with Camp Field and the York Street area, were inserted unnumbered between tables 21 and 25.

TABLE 25.

Shewing case-houses examined on account of certain diseases heard of during 1905, and some of the conditions found as to drainage and closet arrangements.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	52 weeks, 1905.
	Drains severed.										
	Water-closet.										
	Inside. F.V.		Inside. not F.V.		Outside.		T.W.C.		M. or P.		
	def.	not	def.	not	def.	not	def.	not	def.	not.	
Through ...	...	14	...	...	...	11	...	1	...	3	Smallpox ... .
Back-to-back ...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	20	...	5	
Through ...	3	126	...	5	...	127	...	16	...	18	Scarlet fever ... .
Back-to-back ...	...	45	1	4	2	271	...	70	...	32	
Through ...	13	30	...	3	13	43	1	4	...	3	Diphtheria ... .
Back-to-back ...	5	15	1	1	24	64	4	45	...	3	
Through ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	Membranous croup ... ...
Back-to-back ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	
Through ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	"Croup" ... .
Back-to-back ...	...	...	...	..	...	4	...	...	...	...	
Through ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Typhus fever ... .
Back-to-back ...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	
Through ...	7	16	2	1	3	29	1	5	...	4	Typhoid fever ... .
Back-to-back ...	...	9	...	...	16	89	4	28	1	3	
Through ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Continued fever ... ..
Back-to-back ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Through ...	...	29	...	1	...	38	...	6	...	7	Erysipelas ... .
Back-to-back ...	...	15	...	2	...	108	...	50	...	4	
Through ...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	Puerperal fever... ... ..
Back-to-back ...	1	1	...	...	1	6	...	4	...	1	
Through ...	...	3	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	...	Measles: death-houses ..
Back-to-back ...	...	2	...	...	...	34	...	27	...	1	
Through ...	...	2	...	...	...	25	...	11	...	...	Measles: recovery houses ..
Back-to-back ...	...	6	...	...	...	104	...	68	...	...	
Through ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	Measles: recoveries in death-houses ... .
Back-to-back ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	
Through ...	...	13	...	...	...	34	...	13	..	2	Diarrhœa ... .
Back-to-back ...	...	9	...	1	1	124	...	78	...	2	
Through ...	...	23	...	2	...	58	...	5	...	8	Phthisis... ... ...
Back-to-back ...	...	22	...	1	...	85	...	40	...	7	
Through ..	...	14	...	3	...	34	...	12	...	...	Phthisis: recovery houses ...
Back-to-back ...	...	13	...	2	1	145	...	100	...	5	
Through ...	...	15	...	...	...	24	...	4	...	2	Broncho-pneumonia ... ...
Back-to-back ...	...	12	...	1	...	93	...	45	...	6	
Through ...	...	18	...	...	...	30	...	4	...	3	Pneumonia ... ...
Back-to-back ...	...	9	...	2	...	113	...	51	...	3	
Through ...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	Pleuro-pneumonia ... ...
Back-to-back ...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	
Through ...	...	1	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	1	Pleurisy... ... ...
Back-to-back ...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	
Through ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Laryngitis ... ...
Back-to-back ...	...	1	...	..	...	3	...	...	...	...	
Through ...	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	..	Influenza ... ...
Back-to-back ...	...	6	...	1	...	8	...	5	...	...	
Through ...	23	316	2	15	18	470	2	86	...	51	
Back-to-back . .	6	168	2	15	45	1288	8	639	1	72	
Both	29	484	4	30	63	1758	10	725	1	123	

TABLE 25.—*Continued.*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Cases.		Total deaths in City.
	Drains not severed.													
	Water-closet.													
	Inside. F.V.		Inside. not F.V.		Outside.		T.W.C.		M. or P.		No drain	Alive.	Dead.	
	def.	not	def.	not	def.	not	def.	not	def.	not				
Through ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	31	...	3
Back-to-back ...	...	..	...	...	...	8	...	26	...	...	...	84	...	
Through ...	...	7	...	...	1	21	..	8	...	7	1	340	...	39
Back-to-back ...	...	23	...	1	2	80	1	36	...	4	...	572	...	
Through ...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	1	...	2	1	120	2	38
Back-to-back ...	4	5	3	...	12	18	11	22	1	1	...	236	3	
Through ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6
Back-to-back ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	
Through ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
Back-to-back ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	..	...	6	3	
Through ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Back-to-back ...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Through ...	...	1	...	...	6	10	1	5	...	...	1	91	1	52
Back-to-back ...	...	...	...	...	13	11	7	11	...	...	...	191	1	
Through ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Back-to-back ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Through ...	...	1	...	...	...	15	...	1	...	...	...	97	1	5
Back-to-back ...	...	2	...	...	...	31	...	28	...	3	...	242	1	
Through ...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	9
Back-to-back ...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	...	19	2	
Through ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	16	109
Back-to-back ...	...	1	...	...	1	16	...	10	...	...	...	...	92	
Through ...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	47	...	...
Back-to-back ...	...	8	...	...	...	28	...	28	...	...	1	243	...	
Through ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...
Back-to-back ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	
Through ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	1	...	...	70	365
Back-to-back ...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	45	...	4	1	...	295	
Through ...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	2	...	105	558
Back-to-back ...	...	5	...	...	...	33	1	28	...	...	...	...	222	
Through ...	...	2	...	1	...	12	...	3	...	1	...	82	...	...
Back-to-back ...	...	...	..	...	...	56	...	47	...	2	1	372	...	
Through ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	1	1	...	...	53	287
Back-to-back ..	...	2	...	...	...	39	...	32	...	...	1	...	231	
Through ...	...	2	...	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	64	340
Back-to-back ...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	25	..	5	1	...	239	
Through ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	12
Back-to-back ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	7	
Through ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	17
Back-to-back ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
Through ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	8
Back-to-back ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
Through ...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	21	66
Back-to-back ...	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	5	...	1	...	...	33	
Through ...	1	17	...	1	13	86	1	37	3	14	5	816	345	...
Back-to-back ...	4	47	3	2	29	398	21	348	1	20	5	1977	1145	...
Both	5	64	3	3	42	484	22	385	4	34	10	2793	1490	1923

It will be noticed that the populations already alluded to as given in table A are given differently in different parts of that table. In the quarterly tables A3, 4, 5, and 6, and in the lower line in Part I. the estimates are given as originally calculated by geometrical progression, the numbers being toned down proportionately to correspond with the Registrar-General's total for the whole town. In the upper line in Part I. and in the figures given in Part II. the numbers are those obtained by adopting the Registrar-General's method for the large towns, and applying it to the several districts. The differences in some cases are considerable, and it is difficult to say which method gives the least inaccurate result.

(3) INTERCEPTS.

The populations for the intercepts have been calculated by the Registrar-General's method for the large towns. Table 22 gives the deaths in each intercept of wards and districts, with the rate upon the thus estimated population. I went so fully into the difficulties of the estimates of population in small districts in last year's report (pp. 90-95), that I need not any further allude to it here. In that report the deaths in each intercept for 1903 and 1904 were given and the assumed death rates (Table 22, p. 89).

Table 22 thus gives the deaths and rates in these intercepts for a third year. The case rates for notifiable diseases were given for the five years 1900-4 in last year's report (p. 99). Those for a single year would have so little value that they are not given.

(4) OTHER LOCAL FACTORS.

I hoped to have had time this year to have discussed table 25, with its predecessors under the same number. On the same lines as this table a record has been kept of the University lodging-houses examined by Mr. Carter, and in table XVIII., and in the text preceding it in part IV., will be found a discussion of the results found.

PART IV.—ADMINISTRATIVE WORK.

CHANGES IN STAFF.

Scavenging superintendent.—To the great regret of the whole department, Mr. George Darley, who had been scavenging superintendent, so far as the removal of house refuse was concerned, since 1890, and, so far as both street cleansing and ashpit cleansing were concerned, since 1897, died after a short illness on the 19th of June, 1905. Mr. Darley was originally an engineer, and had made himself thoroughly acquainted with the working of both stationary and locomotive engines. He worked for the Corporation on the destructors when they were novelties, and for several years made an efficient smoke inspector. When in 1890 the Corporation came to the conclusion that it would be better to take the cleansing of ashpits into their own hands, Mr. Darley was appointed to superintend this work, and he at once made the thing a success. On the death of Mr. Hanford, who had for many years superintended the street cleansing and watering department, it was considered advisable to combine these two formerly distinct sections of scavenging work under one manager. Mr. Darley thus undertook the superintendence of the whole of the cleansing. He was ably assisted by Mr. Mann, who became his deputy, and the Council never had occasion to regret the changes made by taking the whole of the scavenging into their own hands. Mr. Darley had a good deal of originality, and though during the last year or two he had suffered from time to time in his health, he had succeeded in training a good staff of assistants to carry out the work.

Mr. Darley was one of the earliest amongst our staff to take the inspector's diploma of the Sanitary Institute, of which Institute he became an Associate in 1888. He always took an interest in the work of the Inspectors' Association, and was President in 1899-1900 of the Association of Cleansing Superintendents.

On the death of Mr. Darley Mr. Mann was appointed temporarily for twelve months to carry on the work, which has in no way suffered at his hands.

Divisionals.—Mr. John Wm. Mills, the senior amongst our divisional inspectors, died on the 17th of May, 1905. Mr. Mills had been on our staff from 1875, when he was appointed foreman joiner and works inspector in the scavenging department. Between 1879 and 1880 he was inspector over the scavenging done by the contractor, and for a portion of that time superintended the street sweeping directly. In the last named year he became assistant nuisance inspector, having charge of the East and Kirkgate wards. On my coming to Leeds I found him inspector of the Mill Hill district, a position he had occupied for a few months. He had certificates of the Science and Art department in building construction, geometry, and freehand drawing, and of carpentry and joinery, brickwork and masonry, from the City and Guilds. In 1891 he was chosen as one of two divisional inspectors on the institution of that office, and was told off to what we then called the western division of the town. The following year he took the diploma of the Sanitary Institute as a nuisance inspector. When in 1902 the number of divisional inspectors was increased to four Mr. Mills retained the northern part of the western division, including the Headingley with Burley ward, North-west ward and the Brunswick ward, to which was added in lieu of the West ward the part of the Central ward north of Lady Lane, in order that the Jewish population might be as far as possible under the oversight of the same divisional inspector.

On January 11th of the present year Mr. Carter, our canal boats and temporary dwellings inspector, was appointed to the division, retaining in addition the superintendence and general control of his old work. On this condition his salary was made fifty shillings a week, the sum which Mr. Mills had been receiving for some years at the time of his death.

Assistant inspectors.—No change took place amongst the works inspectors.

On March 25th, as mentioned in my report for 1904, Mr. Charles Firth left us to take up his duties as inspector of nuisances to the Borough of Ossett. Mr. Firth was one of what we might call the new school of inspectors. Born in 1880, he received a Board School education in the neighbouring village of Drighlington, attending classes at the Higher Grade, and later at the Grammar Schools in Bradford. He became a registered plumber by examination, taking a first-class certificate and the silver medal of the City and Guilds, receiving also the diploma in plumbing of the Bradford Technical College. He held certificates in mathematics and chemistry, geometrical, freehand, and model drawing, and took the nuisance inspectors' diploma of the Sanitary Institute in 1902. In 1903 he applied for and was appointed a probationer, and was so useful, that although no vacancy occurred at the end of six months, he was allowed to continue on probation for about a year, and in 1904 I had great pleasure in recommending him for a vacancy amongst our assistant inspectors. He was appointed officially to the care of the South ward, in which he had been working as a probationer, and later in the same year he took charge of East Hunslet on the resignation of Mr. Spetch.

On the 4th May, Mr. Henry McCaragher died. Mr. McCaragher, as mentioned in previous reports, had been ailing for a considerable length of time. His work in the South ward had latterly been done by Mr. Firth as just mentioned. Originally a pit sinker for coal, he was for some nine years night foreman and superintendent of the re-laying of old drains. Then for a time he was an inspector of drainage under the Streets and Sewerage Committee. He was one of those selected by the Sanitary Committee in 1891, from whom to chose the two divisional inspectors at the time that office was a new one. His health was, however, for several years very indifferent, and he was practically blind some months.

On July 15th Mr. Ellis, inspector for the time being in Mill Hill and a portion of the Central ward, died. Mr. Ellis was one of the men who had risen from the ranks. An Irishman by birth, he came upon the staff of the City Engineer in connection with drainage work somewhere in the eighties. In 1890 he was made night foreman on Mr. Darley's staff of ashpit cleansers. In 1894 he was appointed an assistant nuisance inspector to the East ward on condition that he obtained before his second advance the diploma of the Sanitary Institute. He got the ordinary advance to 33s. in 1895, took the diploma of the Sanitary Institute in 1896, getting his second advance the following year. He remained in the East ward until April, 1902, when it was considered advisable on account of his health to give him rather lighter work. Mr. Ellis was one of our inspectors who had a good deal of personal character. Amongst his other good qualities he had a great love for old books.

At the close of the year four men were on probation—Hutchinson, Pollard, Saxton and Broadbelt. Since the beginning of the present year they have all been made assistant inspectors.

Other inspectors.—Mr. Petty, as mentioned in my last report, our senior meat inspector, died in 1904. Temporary arrangements were made for carrying on his work by Mr. Marsden, our junior meat inspector, and Mr. Bentley, one of our ward inspectors, trained as a butcher, who had taken the Food Inspection diploma of the Sanitary Institute. In June, 1905, the Committee appointed Mr. James A. Dixon consulting meat inspector as well as to certain duties connected with the inspection of cowsheds and cattle. Mr. Dixon is a veterinary surgeon of experience, having filled for some time a similar office as meat inspector and inspector of cows in the borough of St. Helens. His appointment is that of "Veterinary Assistant to the Medical Officer of Health." In addition to acting as referee in all difficult cases of diseased meat and diseased animals brought into town for food, he has thrown himself very thoroughly into the work of examining the cows in the various cowsheds within the borough for tuberculosis. As the Committee are aware this work had been done by a veterinary surgeon practising in the town with great advantage.

Table VIIIa. in my reports for the last few years has contained a list of the number of cows examined in this way for disease of the udder. There was of course the difficulty that is apt to occur where a man in practice acts as a sort of referee in regard to the condition of cattle in the sheds of the various farms, and though there was every reason to believe that Mr. Bowman was thoroughly conscientious in carrying out the work entrusted to him by the Corporation, he was himself the first to confess that it would be an advantage to the department to have a veterinary surgeon not in practice to carry out this work. There is another advantage about the new arrangement. Our own veterinary surgeon is able to adapt his time of visiting to the circumstances of the case more easily than a gentleman in private practice, especially in the summer time when the cattle are out at grass. Mr. Bowman's habit was to devote a whole afternoon to the examination of cows in neighbouring farms, but to discontinue these examinations during the summer months. Mr. Dixon has been able to continue even in greater numbers the examination of cattle at farms during the winter, and during the summer has been able to arrange his work in such a way as to examine cattle in certain cowsheds at the milking time.

Women inspectors.—Miss Turner and Miss Hunter left us in the latter part of 1904 (Annual, p. 107).

On the 20th March, 1905, Miss Agnes Helena Bhose, who had been a probationer since August of the previous year, was made a sub-inspector. At the time of her becoming a probationer Miss Bhose held the nuisance inspector's certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute. She had received nursing training or acted as a nurse at the Royal Southern Hospital, Liverpool, at the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital, and at the Isolation Hospital, Dartford, Kent. Miss Bhose had the certificates of the College of Preceptors, second and third class, and had generally a good secondary education.

On the same day (March 20th) Miss Enid Orange was made a sub-inspector. Miss Orange was selected as a probationer at the same time as Miss Bhose, but came to us a few weeks later. She had been educated at the Kensington High School, the Guildhall School of Music, at University College and Bedford College, London. She had a first class certificate from the College of Preceptors, had passed the London Matriculation and Preliminary Scientific examination, the Royal Sanitary Institute inspector's examination in 1903, and that of the Sanitary Inspector's Board in 1904. She had had some experience in rent collecting in London with Miss Mary Lumsden.

In March, also, Miss Florence Isabel Lansdown came to us as a probationer. She held the higher certificate of the Oxford and Cambridge Joint Board, the National Health Society's certificate in hygiene, and the certificate of the Sanitary Inspector's Examination Board. She had also worked in the sanitary department of the City of London for six months, and was advised to come to us for further training by Dr. Collingridge. She was made a sub-inspector in December.

Miss C. Frank-Smith came to us as a probationer in August, 1905. She held both senior and junior Cambridge Local certificates, and those of the II. and III. class of the College of Preceptors. She had taken in January, 1903, the certificate of the Sanitary Inspector's Board, and in April, 1905, the diploma of the National Health Society.

TABLE I.

Table of Ward Inspectors' Work. Year 1905.

No.			Quarters. I.	II.	III.	IV.	City Total 1905.
	HOUSE INSPECTION.						
1.	Houses and premises completely examined on account of	Infective disease	1145	940	1025	1301	4411
2.		Alleged nuisances	177	222	250	162	811
3.		House-to-house work	1233	1233	1573	3444	7483
4.	Houses and premises examined only as to	Occupants	53	63	91	80	287
5.		Buildings and Offices	202	409	337	230	1178
6.		Drainage	308	332	380	366	1386
7.	Number of houses wholly or partly examined		3118	3199	3656	5583	15556
8.	Total number of above houses where sanitary defects were found		1229	1102	1285	1693	5309
9.	Sanitary defects found in above houses		1654	1489	1760	2402	7305
	NUISANCES, &c.						
10.	Nuisances found in above or other houses:—	Houses dirty	166	178	153	146	643
11.		,, overcrowded	85	98	116	87	386
12.		,, damp or dilapidated	132	117	143	210	602
13.		,, with defective eave-gutters or fall pipes	227	234	322	527	1310
14.		,, badly drained	751	654	622	857	2884
15.		,, without sink drain	12	7	..	4	23
16.		,, badly lighted	4	..	1	6	11
17.		,, badly ventilated	5	10	10	11	36
18.		,, with defective or insufficient closet accommodation	842	1172	819	744	3577
19.		,, with dirty closets	264	249	274	346	1133
20.		,, with drains, &c., temporarily stopped	417	389	432	463	1701
21.		,, with other nuisances	651	705	876	912	3144
22.	Total nuisances found in houses		3556	3813	3768	4313	15450
23.	No. of houses in which above nuisances were found		3001	3343	3182	3690	13216
24.	Street gullies stopped		266	310	416	226	1218
25.	Offensive accumulations		42	58	79	66	245
26.	Other outside nuisances		116	246	296	282	940
27.	Total nuisances found		3980	4427	4559	4887	17853
28.	Complaints unfounded		12	47	15	14	88
	OTHER WORK DONE.						
29.	Additional visits paid to houses for	Infective disease	20715	5110	1064	1346	28235
30.		Nuisances found	1611	2237	2657	2570	9075
31.		Completion of Reports	172	189	319	125	805
32.		Other causes	1996	1649	1720	2187	7552

No.		Quarters. I.	II.	III.	IV.	City Total 1905.
	OTHER WORK DONE (continued).					
33.	Special examinations of drains by tests	1838	2006	2532	4007	10383
34.	Defects found by ditto	837	865	942	1341	3985
37.	Appointments	293	278	302	322	1195
38.	Notices and letters served	7	..	..	6	13
39.	Dwelling houses unfit for human habitation closed	..	..	1	..	1
40.	Dwelling houses rendered fit for human habitation	..	..	..	..	..
41.	Houses cleansed	144	169	139	153	605
42.	Overcrowded houses dealt with	62	91	94	101	348
43.	Defective spouting, &c., repaired	156	169	245	241	811
44.	New midden privies built	..	..	..	..	..
45.	Old midden privies repaired	..	..	..	..	..
46.	Do. rebuilt	..	..	..	..	..
47.	Privies converted into trough water closets	..	..	..	..	..
48.	Do. do. ordinary water closets	358	351	289	190	1188
49.	Water closets erected	14	24	37	26	101
50.	New dry ashpits or tubs	234	322	256	292	1104
51.	New trough water closets built	..	..	..	..	..
52.	Pail closets converted into water closets	..	..	..	1	1
53.	Trough closets altered into water closets	4	11	..	10	25
54.	Closets cleansed (lime-washed, &c.)	245	239	255	328	1067
55.	Drains in course of construction inspected	266	210	278	263	1017
56.	,, ,, of reconstruction ,,	545	412	496	488	1941
57.	,, inspected when connection made to sewer	69	44	61	75	249
58.	Disconnections of house drains effected	1004	591	895	1016	3506
59.	Cesspools filled up	..	..	5	1	6
60.	Public or private wells abolished	..	..	2	..	2
61.	Houses supplied with town's water	..	1	..	..	1
62.	Trough and water closets repaired	251	348	459	418	1476
63.	Other house nuisances remedied	966	1063	1259	1469	4757
64.	Total houses for which above work done	2956	2971	3100	3225	12252
65.	Houses in which all defects found have been remedied	2653	2665	2830	3113	11261
66.	Street gullies cleansed	147	223	411	226	1007
67.	Offensive accumulations removed	19	38	40	44	141
68.	Pollutions of river or streams remedied	2	4	2	4	12
69.	Other non-domestic nuisances removed	55	54	101	138	348
70.	Additional visits paid to inspect work in progress	2492	2228	2515	2454	9689
71.	Total nuisances abated	3661	3700	4490	4658	16509

The figures for the four quarters and year in the above table have in some cases been altered from those given in the quarterly reports, which contain some errors.

In December, Miss Lucy Heath Pearson left us to take up her duties as lady inspector to the borough of Lambeth Educated at the South Hampstead High School and the Girls' Grammar School, Birkhamsted, as well as in Berlin and Cörlitz, Miss Pearson held the higher certificate of the Joint Oxford and Cambridge Board, a diploma of the National Health Society, and the diploma of the Sanitary Inspector's Examination Board, the latter dated 1903. In June of that year she came to us as a probationer, and in May of the following year was appointed as assistant inspector, serving in the latter capacity for about 19 months before she left to take up the more highly remunerated position already mentioned at Lambeth.

WARD INSPECTION.

The number of houses examined completely on account of infectious disease, alleged nuisance, or in connection with house-to-house work, was increased by 266, or from 12,439 in 1904 to 12,705 in 1905. On the other hand the number of houses partially examined fell from 2,865 to 2,851 in the same period. Taken together the houses examined wholly or partially increased from 15,304 to 15,556, an increase of 252 more or less complete examinations during the year.

From line 8 in tables I. and II. it will be seen that the number of houses in which sanitary defects were found was rather smaller than in the previous year, 5,309 against 5,434. On the other hand line 9, the number of defects found, was 7,305 against 7,220 in the preceding year. The special examinations of drains by tests also slightly increased from 10,264 in 1904 to 10,383 in 1905, and the number of defects revealed by this examination from 3,831 to 3,935. The total number of nuisances found, however, fell from 19,115 to 17,853, although the fall amongst those in which the abatement was secured was only from 16,932 to 16,509.

The number of extra visits paid to houses on account of infective disease, nuisances found, completion of reports, and other causes, was 10,000 greater last year than in the previous year. The total number from all those causes in 1904 was 35,213, and in 1905 45,667. The principal increase was in the first of these groups (line 29).

A large portion of this increase was in the first quarter of 1905, when no fewer than 20,715 secondary visits on account of infective disease were paid, the number in the corresponding quarter of 1904 having been 1,648, instead of 20,715. In that quarter the number of cases of small-pox was 120, as compared with 6 in the corresponding quarter of the preceding year, and a very determined effort was made to clear the town of that disease.

Water closets erected either in lieu of privies or as altogether new amounted to 1,289, against 1,317 the previous year. Drains in course of construction inspected were 1,017, against 1,708 the previous year, whilst 1,941 were reconstructed against 2,361 ; together 2,958 against 4,069.

The number of disconnections of house drains effected fell from 4,052 to 3,506. It has of course to be remembered that the more work we do of this kind the less work there is to do in the future.

The same remark applies to the falling off of the number of extra visits paid to the work inspected, which fell from 11,230 to 9,689, corresponding to the smaller number of drainage operations required.

A good deal of the Inspectors' time has been occupied in searching for and revisiting the comparatively small number of privies now left unconverted, the difficulty with the last few thousands being naturally greater than at the commencement of our operations.

Women's work in wards.—No separate tables have been kept as last year of this work. What information we have about it will be found in the general report under the head of women inspectors. The work already mentioned is simply that of the ordinary ward and works inspectors.

TABLE II.

Analysis of work done by District Inspectors in the several Wards, 1905.

	No. I Division. Population—115,026.						No. II Division. Population—113,552.					52 weeks ended Dec. 31st, 1905.	No. III Division. Population—105,887.					No. IV. Division. Population—122,322.							
City Total.	Mill Hill.	Central. (South of Lady Lane).	North.	N. East.	East.	Division I.	South.	East Hunslet.	West Hunslet.	Holbeck.	Division II.	WARDS.	West.	New Wortley.	Armley and Wortley.	Bramley.	Division III.	Heading-ley (part).	Burley.	N. West.	Brunswick. C.	Brunswick. J	Central. (North of Lady Lane). J	Central. (North of Lady Lane). C.	Division IV.
												HOUSE INSPECTION.													
4,411	46	22	446	448	299	1261	182	426	353	276	1237	1. Houses and premises completely examined on account of Infective disease	225	117	226	249	847	109	255	209	253	41	111	88	1066
811	47	21	143	97	5	313	27	24	66	65	182	2. ,, Alleged nuisances	67	7	14	66	154	49	19	23	14	..	49	8	162
7,483	118	5	245	565	93	1026	560	328	518	541	1947	3. ,, House-to-house work	910	820	501	526	2757	227	367	281	497	..	364	17	1753
287	..	..	4	26	..	30	..	14	40	13	67	4. Houses and premises examined only as to Occupants	15	29	43	26	113	5	28	9	21	3	3	8	77
1,178	7	1	140	..	..	148	1	10	11	201	223	5. ,, Buildings and Offices	51	48	104	63	266	85	34	123	235	..	2	62	541
1.386	27	14	241	31	56	369	40	70	17	5	132	6. ,, Drainage	30	13	44	101	188	216	29	76	184	1	121	70	697
15,556	245	63	1219	1167	453	3147	810	872	1005	1101	3788	7. Number of houses wholly or partly examined	1298	1064	932	1031	4325	691	732	721	1204	45	650	253	4296
5,309	65	25	446	430	136	1102	218	180	645	506	1549	8. Total number of above houses where sanitary defects were found	288	149	229	354	1020	316	220	235	514	11	213	129	1638
7,305	79	29	478	809	139	1534	281	281	974	814	2350	9. Sanitary defects found in above houses	306	152	290	423	1171	550	223	321	723	14	233	186	2250
												NUISANCES, &c.													
643	4	5	14	30	62	115	14	7	57	76	154	10. Nuisances found in above or other houses— Houses dirty	37	53	23	17	130	5	9	50	24	1	144	11	244
386	..	1	18	17	14	50	3	14	35	45	97	11. ,, overcrowded	19	29	28	15	91	2	22	17	12	3	88	4	148
602	8	2	43	16	8	77	48	5	90	69	212	12. ,, damp or dilapidated	17	62	24	46	149	29	16	7	52	2	41	17	164
1,310	24	18	40	137	19	238	47	148	34	205	434	13. ,, with defective eave-gutters or fall pipes	53	35	34	96	218	48	89	68	135	4	48	28	420
2,884	26	1	229	375	47	678	138	181	808	193	1320	14. ,, badly drained	113	49	159	127	448	58	41	141	55	..	99	44	438
23	1	1	1	..	1	4	..	1	..	1	2	15. ,, without sink drain	1	1	3	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	9	2	12
11	..	..	4	1	..	5	1	..	..	2	3	16. ,, badly lighted	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
36	1	..	..	1	..	2	9	..	1	4	14	17. ,, badly ventilated	1	..	..	1	2	5	5	..	1	..	7	..	18
3,577	52	9	61	194	85	401	198	251	130	287	866	18. ,, with defective or insufficient closet accommodation	120	321	621	225	1287	159	219	79	319	9	179	59	1023
1,133	19	7	41	83	87	237	22	22	149	193	386	19. ,, with dirty closets	64	32	37	20	153	12	9	19	45	30	230	12	357
1,701	29	2	89	59	190	369	79	102	73	232	486	20. ,, with drains, &c., temporarily stopped	148	54	68	85	355	51	37	82	145	8	132	36	491
3,144	62	25	129	282	255	753	224	246	102	418	990	21. ,, with other nuisances	107	78	138	93	416	180	104	117	302	7	218	57	985
15,450	226	71	669	1195	768	2929	783	977	1479	1725	4964	22. Total nuisances found in houses	682	714	1135	725	3256	549	551	580	1092	64	1195	270	4301
13,216	192	69	639	884	762	2546	735	800	1031	1195	3761	23. No. of houses in which above nuisances were found	663	698	1095	648	3104	331	543	556	927	49	1182	217	3805
1,218	30	7	144	77	182	440	20	52	119	141	332	24. Street gullies stopped	21	128	54	44	247	19	45	66	41	..	14	14	199
245	3	8	13	14	25	63	3	5	10	16	34	25. Offensive accumulations	8	3	3	5	19	18	20	17	35	..	22	17	129
940	71	16	86	184	32	389	30	28	68	56	182	26. Other outside nuisances	56	22	29	25	132	39	33	64	67	1	12	21	237
17,853	330	102	912	1470	1007	3821	836	1062	1676	1938	5512	27. Total nuisances found	767	867	1221	799	3654	625	649	727	1235	65	1243	322	4866
88	3	..	3	..	4	10	2	44	..	4	50	28. Complaints unfounded	2	..	5	..	7	6	3	11	..	..	1	..	21

TABLE II—*continued.*

City Total.	Mill Hill.	Central (North of Lady Lane).	North.	N. East.	East.	Division I.	South.	East Huns'et.	West Hunslet.	Holbeck.	Division II.	WARDS.	West.	New Wortley.	Armley and Wortley.	Bramley.	Division III.	Headingley (part).	Burley.	N. West.	Brunswick. C.	Brunswick. J.	Central. (North of Lady Lane). J.	Central. (North of Lady Lane). C.	Division IV.
												OTHER WORK DONE.													
28,235	107	40	834	5492	3122	9595	2802	2017	1229	2118	8166	29. Additional visits paid to houses for Infective disease	539	590	1868	910	3907	387	3247	1550	774	57	279	273	6567
9,075	375	199	515	892	57	2038	92	681	1309	1101	3183	30. Nuisances found	409	629	169	636	1843	507	152	650	494	..	70	138	2011
805	24	3	76	91	7	201	..	5	22	27	54	31. Completion of Reports	10	1	43	24	78	41	413	3	6	..	6	3	472
7,552	652	162	342	48	350	1554	305	663	303	283	1554	32. Other Causes	549	1304	493	57	2403	116	1165	444	127	1	136	52	2041
10,383	273	39	799	940	531	2582	499	493	605	65	2252	33. Special examinations of drains by tests	897	896	791	593	3177	434	419	444	471	6	521	77	2372
3,985	67	10	239	781	40	1137	170	241	415	293	1119	34. Defects found by ditto	155	48	145	133	481	406	263	144	325	3	45	62	1248
1,195	33	20	57	71	31	212	21	39	123	73	256	37. Appointments	51	35	106	68	260	105	53	101	132	1	33	42	467
13	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	5	38. Notices and letters served	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	7
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39. Dwelling houses unfit for human habitation closed	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40. Dwelling houses rendered fit for human habitation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
605	4	5	13	27	63	112	12	5	54	54	125	41. Houses cleansed	37	53	20	17	127	5	8	49	23	2	143	11	241
348	..	1	16	17	12	46	2	14	35	29	80	42. Overcrowded houses dealt with	15	25	27	14	81	2	23	17	8	2	85	4	141
811	25	14	38	51	11	139	36	58	37	80	211	43. Defective spouting, &c., repaired	48	34	33	45	160	25	86	61	79	5	27	18	301
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44. New midden privies built	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45. Old midden privies repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46. Do. rebuilt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47. Privies converted into trough water closets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,188	..	9	21	6	31	67	6	73	66	38	183	48. Do. do. ordinary water closets	..	26	661	158	845	22	20	10	27	..	..	14	93
101	..	..	..	3	..	3	3	13	10	15	41	49. Water closets erected	9	10	12	18	49	3	2	3	..	..	..	..	8
1,104	6	26	98	38	20	183	4	43	41	67	155	50. New dry ashpits or tubs	30	16	371	102	519	51	40	37	101	..	..	13	242
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51. New trough water closets built	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52. Pail closets converted into water closets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
25	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	53. T.W.C.'s altered into water-closets	..	7	1	..	8	..	..	..	4	..	11	..	15
1,067	19	7	41	94	87	248	22	22	147	137	328	54. Closets cleansed (lime-washed, &c.)	64	32	37	14	147	12	9	17	46	29	218	13	344
1,017	79	13	130	126	77	425	16	41	51	24	132	55. Drains in course of construction inspected	28	15	247	81	371	23	13	9	23	1	15	5	89
1,941	38	17	299	234	73	661	174	154	228	225	781	56. Do. do. of re-construction do.	60	33	55	37	185	155	25	36	43	..	35	20	314
249	7	1	34	34	24	100	13	23	21	25	82	57. Do. inspected when connection made to sewer	10	7	20	8	45	6	..	4	1	..	7	4	22
3,506	173	42	612	475	180	1482	226	222	245	216	909	58. Disconnections of house drains effected	94	47	169	38	348	104	159	153	152	9	102	88	767
6	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	59. Cesspools filled up	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60. Public or private wells abolished	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61. Houses supplied with town's water	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,476	64	31	59	132	44	330	62	59	108	133	362	62. Trough and water closets repaired	128	120	82	9	339	38	122	104	133	10	13	25	445
4,757	112	11	277	449	64	913	460	404	158	529	1551	63. Other house nuisances remedied	155	82	206	171	614	186	304	301	515	14	279	80	1679
12,252	261	103	507	1069	382	2322	680	733	548	1131	3092	64. Total houses for which above work done	676	516	1548	450	3190	286	211	558	772	38	1589	194	3648
11,261	139	58	643	936	321	2097	589	832	533	1109	3063	65. Houses in which all defects found have been remedied	667	467	1143	419	2696	286	215	550	754	34	1378	188	3405
1,007	26	5	98	87	69	285	5	48	68	137	258	66. Street gullies cleansed	25	109	45	42	221	33	40	97	53	2	12	6	243
141	4	8	7	11	10	40	3	3	5	11	22	67. Offensive accumulations removed	5	3	4	3	15	12	8	9	24	..	4	7	64
12	..	..	1	3	..	4	..	..	2	..	2	68. Pollutions of river or streams remedied	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	6
348	20	7	79	83	..	189	2	17	27	22	68	69. Other non-domestic nuisances removed	7	1	6	23	37	4	1	12	26	..	1	10	54
9,689	499	193	716	752	374	2534	390	368	533	501	1792	70. Additional visits paid to inspect work in progress	508	191	1149	567	2415	620	421	636	868	36	129	238	2948
16,509	455	171	1360	1476	591	4053	845	981	1003	1468	4297	71. Total nuisances abated	617	566	1675	654	3512	504	822	872	1191	73	896	289	4647

This table includes work done by four Works Inspectors and Yiddish Inspector. See note to table I.

INSPECTION OF WORKPLACES.

Bakehouses.—At the end of 1904 there were 856 bakehouses on our list in the town. At the end of 1905 the number had increased to 997; 223 new ones having been put upon our list, and 82 existing ones removed. The total number of visits paid by the ward inspectors was 2,542. In addition to these the senior workshops inspector (Mr. Lonsdale) made 35 visits, and my laboratory clerk (Mr. Ferguson) 70, nine of them with Mr. Lonsdale, eight with myself, 53 alone.

In the Central ward, which is in the care of three different inspectors, the 10 overground bakehouses in the northern part visited by the ordinary inspector increased to 16; nine new bakehouses having been added to our list and three old ones discontinued. The visits he paid were 45. Underground the five existing bakehouses were reduced to one, four having been discontinued; the visits paid were six. In the same part of the Central ward, but visited by the Jewish inspector, the overground bakehouses had been 10. They increased by the addition of a new one to 11, and to them 75 visits were paid. The underground ones, which had been three, were reduced to two by the closing of one; 16 visits were paid. In the southern part of the Central ward (south of Lady Lane), the seven overground bakehouses on our list were increased to 11 by the addition of four; 25 visits were paid. The two underground bakehouses were increased to three by the addition of one; six visits were paid. The total for the whole ward was therefore 27 overground bakehouses at the beginning; 38 at the end of the year; 14 new ones put on our list and three old ones discontinued. The visits made by the ward inspectors during the year were 145. The underground bakehouses, which were 10 at the beginning of the year, were six at the end; 28 visits were paid by the ward inspectors. Mr. Lonsdale paid one to an overground bakehouse in this ward, and Mr. Ferguson three to underground ones.

TABLE III.

Shewing the number of drains or sources of pollution diverted from the River Aire and its tributaries and connected to the town sewers.

DATE.	Mills, factory, house drains, stables, and pigstyes.	Water closets.	Privies.	Trade pollutions.	Total.
Previous to 31st Dec., 1904	5,840	494	233	78	6,645
During the 52 weeks ended 30th Dec., 1905...	31	12	...	...	43
Totals ...	5,871	506	233	78	6,688

In the North Ward the inspector reports 49 at the beginning, 45 at the end of the year; two new, six discontinued; 92 visits. These do not include underground bakehouses, which were five all throughout the year, 11 visits having been paid. Mr. Lonsdale made four visits to bakehouses above ground, one to an underground; Mr. Ferguson 10, all to undergrounds, one with Mr. Lonsdale, eight alone, and one with me.

North-East.—Overground 28, increasing to 66; 43 new, five discontinued; ward inspector's visits, 154. Underground four throughout the year; six visits paid. Three new underground bakehouses were opened but closed within the year. Mr. Lonsdale's visits were one to an overground, three to undergrounds. Mr. Ferguson's 10, six alone, three with Mr. Lonsdale, one with myself, all to undergrounds.

East ward.—Overground, 28, increasing to 31; three new, 67 visits. Underground, two at the beginning, which were both discontinued; two visits by ward inspector. Mr. Ferguson also visited one of these alone.

South ward; 60, increasing to 65 by the addition of five new ones; ward inspector made 264 visits. Underground, seven throughout the year; 36 visits. Mr. Lonsdale made two visits to two overground bakehouses; Mr. Ferguson two alone and a third with me to the underground variety.

East Hunslet.—88, increasing to 89 overground; seven new, six discontinued; 219 visits. Underground, three throughout the year; six visits. In addition to these visits by the ward inspector, Mr. Lonsdale made three to overground and three to underground, Mr. Ferguson two with Mr. Lonsdale to the latter.

West Hunslet.—66, increasing to 116 by the addition of 50 to our list; 243 visits. Underground, six throughout the year; 15 visits by ward inspector. Mr. Lonsdale visited three, one to overground, two to underground. Mr. Ferguson three more to undergrounds, one of them with myself.

Holbeck.—106, falling to 105; nine new, 10 disused; ward inspector's visits, 249. Underground four, falling to three by closure of one; 10 visits. Additional visits to underground, two by Mr. Lonsdale, on both occasions with Mr. Ferguson.

Mill Hill.—Visited by the same inspector as the southern part of the Central ward; overground 14, increasing to 15 by the addition of one new; 64 visits. Underground five throughout the year; 20 visits. Mr. Lonsdale made two overground and one overground visit. Mr. Ferguson made one visit to an underground with Mr. Lonsdale, and three alone.

West.—Overground 47, increasing to 59; 18 new, six discontinued; 104 visits. Underground, three throughout the year; five visits. Additional visits by Mr. Lonsdale to overground, three, and six by Mr. Ferguson to underground alone.

North-West.—Overground 57, reduced to 56; one new, two discontinued; 161 visits by ward inspector. Below ground nine, reduced to seven by disuse of two ; 23 visits. Mr. Lonsdale visited one overground, Mr. Ferguson 14 underground, one of the latter with me.

Brunswick.—Overground 36, increased to 44 by the addition of eight to our list ; 105 visits by ward inspector. Underground eight, reduced to three by the disuse of five ; 13 visits. This ward is visited by the same inspector who inspects the non-Yiddish part of the northern Central ward. Mr. Lonsdale also visited one aboveground, and Mr. Ferguson made three underground visits.

Armley and Wortley.—Aboveground 36, rising to 56, one discontinued, 21 new ; 113 visits. Underground eight, falling to four by the discontinuance of four ; six visits by ward inspector. Mr. Ferguson visited one underground bakehouse with me. Mr. Lonsdale visited one overground.

New Wortley.—Overground 56, increasing to 57 by the addition of one new bakehouse ; 141 visits. No underground bakehouse. Mr. Lonsdale made an additional visit to an overground.

Bramley.—Aboveground 13, increasing to 22 ; 11 new ; two disused ; 75 visits. Underground, two throughout the year ; ward inspector's visits, 7. Mr. Lonsdale made one underground visit.

Headingley (without Burley).—Aboveground 10, increasing to 19 ; 10 new, one discontinued ; 20 visits paid. Underground, two at the beginning, one at the end, by the disuse of one ; two visits by ward inspector. Mr. Lonsdale also made three overground visits.

Burley (part of Headingley ward).—Overground, 52 at the beginning, 45 at the end of the year ; 10 new, 17 disused ; 112 visits. Underground five, increasing to 10 by the addition of five newly-discovered. 24 visits by ward inspector. Mr. Ferguson made eight visits underground.

At the foregoing, 928 bakehouses above ground, 268 persons not members of the family of the occupier found work in 132. In 796, only members of the family were employed. In the 69 underground bakehouses, 48 persons outside the occupier's family were employed in 30 of them. In the remaining 39, only members of the occupier's family were employed. Baking, it is evident in Leeds, is still chiefly carried out in private families, supplemented by a few domestic bakeshops.

TABLE IV.

Shewing the sanitary conditions at time of visit of workshops on register and occupied, during the 52 weeks ended December 30th, 1905.

Date. 1905.	Visits to workshops.	Employees at time of visit.			Ventilation.		Condition of premises.				Workshops found closed.
							rooms.		closets.		
		male.	female.	total.	good.	defective.	clean.	dirty.	clean.	dirty.	
4 weeks ended Jan. 28	160	344	722	1,066	158	2	158	2	147	13	16
4 weeks ended Feb. 25	111	166	283	449	110	1	98	13	105	6	2
5 weeks ended Apl. 1	41	260	223	483	36	5	26	15	20	21	9
4 weeks ended ,, 29	51	207	349	556	46	5	37	14	35	16	18
5 weeks ended June 3	250	1,427	1,446	2,873	241	9	222	28	184	66	14
4 weeks ended July 1	61	273	346	619	61	...	53	8	49	12	5
4 weeks ended ,, 29	185	713	753	1,466	183	2	175	10	163	22	18
5 weeks ended Sept. 2	73	153	281	434	72	1	69	4	66	7	8
4 weeks ended ,, 30	74	211	429	640	73	1	70	4	66	8	6
4 weeks ended Oct. 28	125	497	441	938	121	4	113	12	107	18	19
5 weeks ended Dec. 2	192	953	861	1,814	189	3	177	15	177	15	22
4 weeks ended ,, 30	139	989	703	1,692	138	1	133	6	121	18	15
Totals	1,462	6,193	6,837	13,030	1428	34	1331	131	1240	222	152

Workshops.—The visits paid to workshops already on the register were 1,462, against 1,489 in the previous year. The conditions found are shown in table IV. On the whole, they are more favourable than last year. As explained in my last

TABLE IVa.

Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces, and Homework.

1.—INSPECTION.

Including Visits and Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of Inspections.	Number of Written Notices.	Number of Prosecutions.
Factories ... ... (Including Factory Laundries.)	694	64	...
Workshops ... ... (Including Workshop Laundries.)	3,613	426	..
Workplaces	277	3	...
Homeworkers' Premises	1,026	41	...
Total	5,610	534	...

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects. Found.	Number of Defects. Remedied.	Number of Defects. Referred to H.M. Inspector.	Number of Prosecutions.
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—*				
Want of cleanliness...	273	294	...	...
Want of ventilation...	35	33	...	...
Overcrowding	6	6	...	...
Want of drainage of floors	1	1	...	...
Other nuisances	180	161	...	...
Sanitary accommodation. Sec. 22 in force. insufficient	36	39	...	...
unsuitable or defective	313	288	...	...
not separate for sexes...	21	16	...	...
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101)	68	28	...	...
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100)	1	2	...	...
Failure as regards lists of outworkers (S. 107)	129	129	...	...
Giving out work to be done in premises which are unwholesome (S. 108)	...	...	...	...
infected (S. 110) ...	...	...	...	..
Allowing wearing apparel to be made in premises infected by scarlet fever or smallpox (S. 109)	...	...	...	...
Other offences	...	...	...	...
Total	1,063	997	...	...

* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7, and 8, of the Factory Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

3.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.	
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories:—		
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133)	46	
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Act (S. 5). Notified by H.M. Inspector ...	63	
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors ...	47	
Other	...	
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101):—		
Certificates granted during the year	8	
In use at the end of 1905	69	
Homework:—	Number of	
	Lists.	Outworkers.
List of Outworkers (S. 107):—		
Lists received	390	1,040
Addresses of outworkers forwarded to other Authorities...	...	...
Addresses of outworkers received from other Authorities...	3	6
Homework in unwholesome or infected premises:—	Wearing Apparel;	Other.
Notices prohibiting homework in unwholesome premises (S. 108)	...	...
Cases of infectious disease notified in homeworkers' premises	...	...
Orders prohibiting homework in infected premises (S. 110) ...	...	...
Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of 1905 ... ... (Including 162 workshop bakehouses, not including 835 domestic bakehouses).	1,499	
Total number of workshops on Register	1,499	

report, these are complete inspections, not mere visits, and in table IVa. it will be seen that our visits to workshops total up to 3,613, exclusive of 277 visits paid to workplaces and 694 to factories. In table IV., only complete inspections are counted. In table IVa. every official visit is considered as an inspection.

In table V. will be found the work done in visiting workplaces coming on our register for the first time. During the year these numbered 179 against 192 in the preceding year. The general description of the drainage as to disconnection was on the whole better in new workshops than the previous year. Although the number of inside closets was actually fewer, the proportion of those with inside closets in

TABLE V.

Shewing workshops not previously visited to which visits have been paid during the year, and the sanitary arrangements at time of visit.

DATE. 1905.	Workshops added to register.	DESCRIPTION OF DRAINAGE.			SITUATION OF CLOSETS.				Workshops found closed.
					inside.		outside.		
		cut off.	not cut off.	none.	w.c. soil-pipe carried up.	w.c. soil-pipe not carried up.	Water Closets.	Privies.	
4 weeks ended Jan. 28	9	5	1	3	4	...	5	...	...
4 weeks ended Feb. 25	6	4	1	1	3	...	3	...	...
5 weeks ended April 1	21	9	2	10	9	...	12	...	...
4 weeks ended ,, 29	12	8	2	2	4	...	8	...	...
5 weeks ended June 3	21	14	5	2	7	...	14	...	1
4 weeks ended July 1	13	5	3	5	1	...	11	1	...
4 weeks ended ,, 29	12	9	1	2	5	...	7	...	1
5 weeks ended Sept. 2	14	8	3	3	5	1	6	2	1
4 weeks ended ,, 30	13	9	2	2	3	...	10	...	...
4 weeks ended Oct. 28	20	15	2	3	5	...	15	...	4
5 weeks ended Dec. 2	26	12	6	8	9	...	17	...	1
4 weeks ended ,, 30	12	6	...	6	4	...	8	...	3
Totals	179	104	28	47	59	1	116	3	11

which the soil pipe was carried up the same diameter above the eaves of the building was larger. The number with outside water closets was larger both actually and proportionately, and the number of privies smaller, also both actually and proportionately. In tables IV. and V., and also in table IVa., the visits paid by women inspectors are included. The work shown in table Va. (outworkers) is entirely work done by the ladies.

TABLE Va. (Outworkers).

Showing visits paid by Women Inspectors to the houses of Homeworkers during the 52 weeks ended 30th December, 1905.

Wards.	Complete inspections of houses on first visit.	Additional visits about work ordered.	Additional visits about infectious disease.	Additional visits about other causes.	Total.
Central	30	14	...	29	73
North	21	6	...	29	56
North East... ...	57	25	2	37	121
East	73	9	...	41	123
South	4	2	...	1	7
East Hunslet ...	11	1	...	11	23
West Hunslet ...	19	...	3	20	42
Holbeck	22	4	...	33	59
Mill Hill	6	...	...	11	17
West	136	24	...	113	273
North West ...	20	10	...	16	46
Brunswick	21	17	...	9	47
New Wortley ...	32	...	...	27	59
Armley and Wortley	18	3	...	16	37
Bramley	1	...	...	...	1
Headingley ...	22	...	...	13	35
Totals	493	115	5	406	1,019

Turning for a moment to table IVa. (the Home Office table) it will be noticed that the number of inspections and visits paid to factories was larger than last year, although the number of written notices was fewer. On the other hand the

TABLE Vb.

Visits paid by Senior Workshops Inspector on account ot

	Factories.	Workshops.
Non-abatements	200	512
Drain inspection	7	1
Disease enquiries	65	14
River pollution	28	15
Complaints	134	200
Measurement of workrooms	...	20
Wage enquiries	14	11
Bakehouses underground	...	13
Bakehouses above ground	...	22
Other causes	96	220
Appointments	66	51
TOTAL	610	1,079

Work done.

	Factories.	Workshops.
Drains tested	12	19
River pollutions abated	28	15
Nuisances abated	122	223

inspections of workshops (3,613) was fewer than last year, though the number of written notices (426) was nearly double that of the previous year. The cause of this great increase is probably to be found in the encouragement of the written notices as against the verbal. In many cases now both are employed where formerly only a verbal notice was given. The number of visits to workplaces, all part of the women's work, was 277 against 477 ; the notices three against 24. The home workers received 1,026 visits and 41 notices, against 2,453 and 96 last year. The reason for this apparent diminution in the work carried out by our women inspectors (who made 1,019 of the 1,026 visits) is that their time has been very largely taken up with the investigation of the conditions prevailing in the homes of the new-born in the South-East Registration District, and in the following up and watching the progress of those children. This work is an exceedingly valuable one, but as our staff has not been increased some of it had to be done at the expense of inspections of workplaces and home workers' premises. Correspondingly there is a diminution in the number of defects found and dealt with, enumerated in part 2 of the Home Office table. The number of out-workers does not differ very much from last year.

The matter of underground bakehouses has been already referred to.

Other work.—The special work of the senior inspector, not included in tables IV. and V., is given in table Vb., which shows a slight increase on the figures of last year.

WOMEN INSPECTORS.

Infectious disease.—On account of puerperal fever 29 houses have been completely examined and 103 other visits paid. Thirteen additional visits were paid to nurses and midwives who were connected with the cases, and 17 visits were paid by midwives to the disinfecting station for the purpose of being disinfected personally, and as to their wearing apparel, under the immediate oversight of our inspectors. This number does not include the relations and neighbours who nursed the patients, and whose clothing was sent from the house where the illness occurred to be disinfected at the station.

On account of small-pox 108 visits were made to factories, 260 to other workplaces, and 328 to schools; 675 visits were paid to contacts at home because absent from school or workplace.

Only two visits were paid in consequence of measles, the Medical Officer of Health considering it inadvisable that the ladies should visit such cases on account of the important work they were doing at the time amongst infants.

On account of infectious disease amongst persons employed, 32 visits and enquiries were made in factories, 10 in workshops, 3 in other workplaces, and one in a private house. Five houses of absent employees were visited in connection with this work.

In the girls' and infants' departments of elementary schools 224 inspections were made on account of infectious illness, not including small-pox. To the homes of absentees 247 visits were paid, 107 return visits to schools, and 45 other visits were made in connection with this branch of work. Notices to the number of 37 were sent to the officers of the Education Committee warning them of cases in which it was considered inadvisable that children should return to school until medical advice had been obtained. It was necessary to give 6 notices for cleansing and limewashing of schools, all of which were attended to. There were also 5 notices in respect of other nuisances all of which were complied with.

Outworkers.—Table Va. gives, as in previous years, the work of the women inspectors in visiting at their homes persons employed as outworkers. In addition to the figures given in table Va. as to outworkers, 11 visits were paid to their employers.

Fourteen structural defects, rendering insanitary a much larger number of the houses of home workers required notices which were all complied with. In 39 houses notices for cleansing or limewashing were carried out. Here as many were for the cleansing of closets or yards used by several occupiers, the actual number of notices was in excess of the nuisances themselves.

Workplaces.—There were 1,092 inspections made of workshops and 1,213 return visits were paid. Five notices were given for over-crowding and complied with, 12 for defective ventilation and complied with, 177 for limewashing and cleansing, of these two have lapsed because occupiers have left. In the case of 136 notices for other nuisances 4 lapsed on account of the workshops having been closed and 9 are still unremedied. Of these notices 142 were verbal.

In workshop laundries 19 inspections were made and 40 return visits paid. One notice for nuisance was sent and complied with.

Of domestic laundries there were 50 inspections and 14 other visits were made. No notices were sent.

Of restaurant kitchens 170 inspections were made and 102 other visits paid. There were 10 notices sent on account of defects, one of which in respect of defective ventilation remains unremedied. There were also 42 limewashing and cleansing orders all carried out.

In connection with factories 163 visits were paid (32 as already stated being in respect of infectious disease). For cleansing and limewashing 8 notices were given and all complied with. Two notices for other nuisances were given, one was attended to and the other not. All these notices were verbal.

Infant mortality.—During the year in South-east Leeds 295 investigations were made of the deaths of infants and 270 return visits paid.

In connection with this work 34 notices were given and 32 were complied with, 1 lapsed owing to the house being closed, and 1 was not attended to. Limewashing notices to the number of 20 were given, all of which were complied with.

Visits to newly born.—In the beginning of 1905 the visiting of houses in this district, where a birth had occurred, was commenced. Such visits were made in 1,236 cases, detailed information collected and recorded. In connection with the work of the Committee for the supply of pure milk in this district a systematic revisiting of infants receiving this milk was carried out during the latter part of the year. In the course of this work 6,083 visits have been made to the mothers and guardians of the children under supervision. This matter is alluded to elsewhere.

Midwives' Act.— In addition to the work already given, a considerable amount of time has been occupied in the carrying out of the Midwives' Act, 1902. Our Chief Lady Inspector early in the year obtained the certificate of the London Obstetrical Society. She reports:—

" In the early part of the year every effort was made to " ensure that all women practising as midwives in Leeds should " be informed about the existence and provisions of the Midwives' " Act, 1902. In spite of this, several midwives who ought to " have registered did not apply till after March 31st, 1905. Of " those who notified their intention to practise during the year, " 75 did so by virtue of having been *bona fide* midwives in July, " 1901, and five as holding recognised certificates, namely, three " from the London Obstetrical Society, one from the Manchester " Maternity Hospital, and one from the Glasgow Maternity " Hospital. Of the *bona fide* midwives, two have left the town, " one has moved outside the borough boundary, and one is dead. " Several of those who have notified their intention to practise " have not so far taken cases on their own responsibility, but " have acted as monthly nurses.

" A very large proportion of the midwives are illiterate; " some, however, can read, though they cannot write. Those " who can read the clinical thermometer are few. Six of those " on the register are between 30 and 40 years of age, 29 between " 40 and 50, 22 between 50 and 60, and 19 between 60 and 70 " years of age. The total number of midwives now practising " is 76.

" A series of six lectures was arranged for those midwives " who had notified their intention to practise. There was an " average of a little over 44 out of 77 possible attendances. " This, considering the nature of their work and the distance " from some of their homes, may be looked upon as good. The " lectures were also attended by a few district nurses and others " interested. The midwives showed that they had benefitted by " the lectures, and expressed their gratitude to the lecturers.

" Notifications of 56 still births have been received from " midwives as having occurred during the year 1905. There " were 102 notifications of requests for medical assistance. " Eight deaths of infants were notified where there was no " medical practitioner in attendance. It is to be expected that " the number of notifications will increase as the midwives come " to realise their obligations more completely.

" The proportion of cases attended by midwives in the " South-east Registration District, one of the poorest in the " town, was 554 out of 1,243 births registered during the year. " There were 44 births in this district where the attendance is " unknown.

" During the year 193 inspections were made of bags and " case books, and in each case the cleanliness of the person and " house of the midwife was reported upon, and a certain amount " of instruction on the rules of the Central Midwives' Board was " given. Other visits to the houses of patients and to doctors " to investigate reported cases of neglect were paid to the num- " ber of 58, and 152 interviews with midwives took place at the

"Public Health Offices. Seventeen personal disinfections of "midwives were superintended by our inspectors. In each case "the inspector arranged that all facilities for obtaining a bath at "the disinfecting station should be given. In 16 cases the "inspector was present. Not only were the midwife's clothes "disinfected by steam, and not only did she pass through the "bath to the uninfected side of the station, but the inspector "personally ascertained that she actually had the bath, examined "her hands and finger nails carefully after her bath, and made "her place her hands in a disinfecting solution for a few "minutes."

Other work.—In addition to the above work 44 visits were paid to lavatories used by women, 7 nuisance notices were given and complied with, and 2 notices for cleansing and limewashing, both complied with. Notice was also sent for the cleansing and limewashing of a midwife's house and complied with. In consequence of complaints 18 notices were given for ordinary nuisances, 17 were remedied and 1 was not. Fifteen other cleansing and limewashing notices were sent, 11 were complied with, 3 were not attended to, and 1 lapsed.

CLEANSING.

Under the head of changes in staff mention has been made of this subject.

I print the usual tables and statistical material.

TABLE VI.

Ashpits inspected by Nuisance Inspectors during the 52 weeks ended 30th December, 1905.

Number of inspections of ashpits.	Requisitions to cleanse sent to Cleansing Sub-Department from Sanitary Office.	Number of latter returned as carried out.	Ashpits not cleansed within four days of requisition.	Condition of ashpits generally.
22,820	5,337	5,334	12	Good.

TABLE VII.

Refuse Removal (same period).

No. of midden emptyings.	No. of dry ashpit or tub emptyings.	No. of box or pail emptyings.	Total.	LOADS REMOVED.			Total.
				Night-soil.	Dry ashes.	Rubbish.	
3,328	1,288,551	14,490	1,306,369				191,814

Destructors.—The following work has been done at the four destructors:—

At Armley Road 29,530 loads of rubbish, weighing 25,477·8 tons (0·86 tons or 17·26 cwts. per load) were destroyed during 309 working days. On an average of 12 cells, the work per cell per day would be 6·87 tons. The highest observed temperature was 1,500° Fahr.,* the lowest 500°; average, 1,477°. There were 7,416 observations taken. The firemen employed averaged 14·6 a day, and the amount turned over by each averaged 5·68 tons daily.

At Beckett Street, 23,312 loads of rubbish, weighing 18,804·2 tons (0·81 tons or 16·13 cwts. per load) were destroyed in 8 cells during 309 working days, being an average of 7·61 tons per cell per day. The highest observed temperature was 1,500° Fahr.,* the lowest 1,260°; average 1,497°. There were 7,416 observations taken. The average number of firemen employed was 9·94, and their daily turnover 6·1 tons.

At Kidacre Street, 25,955 loads of rubbish, weighing 21,382·9 tons (0·82 tons, or 16·48 cwts. per load) were destroyed in 12 cells during 309 working days, being an average of 5·77 tons per cell per day. There were 7,416 observations of temperature taken, the readings averaged 1,459° Fahr., the highest was 1,500°,* the lowest 560°. The average number of firemen was 11·85, and they turned over an average of 5·84 tons a man daily.

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* The pyrometer does not register above 1,500° Fahr.

At Meanwood Road, 19,826 loads of rubbish, weighing 16,902·4 tons (0·85 tons or 17·05 cwts. per load) were destroyed in 8 cells during 309 working days, being an average of 6·84 tons per cell per day. There were 7,416 observations of temperature taken, the readings averaged 1,461° Fahr., the highest was 1,500°,* the lowest 600°. The average number of firemen was 6·75, and they turned over an average of 8·1 tons each daily.

Street cleansing.—This heading is intended to include the work done in the ordinary sweeping and gully cleansing to the paved streets, in the watering of streets and roads, in the cleansing of certain Macadam roads and their gullies and in the removal of snow.

Mr. Mann reports that during 311 working days, 314,249 street cleansings were effected, an average of 1,010 a day. The length of paved streeting cleansable by us is 252 miles.

The cleansing of gullies was equivalent to cleansing 225,595 or an average of 725 per day; 225,595 charges of disinfectant were applied to gullies. In addition to this, 67,015 loads of street refuse were carted away (215 a day), and 124,436 cleansings of courts and yards were effected, an average of 400 a day.

The number of horse-days for street cleansing was 24,083 and for watering 5,969, being an average of 77 and (during 111 days) 54 horses a day respectively.

During the 111 street watering days 120,109 barrels of water were used.

The work done in connection with the unpaved streets was equivalent to the cleansing of 29,250 roads and 11,277 gullies; whilst 20,354 loads of refuse were removed, averaging for 300 working days, respectively 98 roads, 38 gullies, and 68 loads per day. The number of horse-days was 5,171, an average of 17 horses a day.

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* The pyrometer does not register above 1,500° Fahr.

During the 52 weeks, the sub-department removed 6,240 loads of snow at a cost to the city of £495.

The cost of street cleansing was £23,030, of street watering, £3,827, and of cleansing highways £7,494, making a total cost (including snow removal) of £34,846.

FOOD INSPECTION.

FOOD, DRUGS, AND DAIRIES.

Cowkeepers.—Table VIII. contains, as in recent years, the ordinary statistical information about the visits of our ordinary inspectors, and in addition the number of visits paid by the Veterinary Surgeon. It contains also the usual information as to the number of cowkeepers in the city, the number of milk vendors on the register and the alterations in the latter during the year.

Condition of sheds.—Table VIIIa. contains, as usual, the conditions of the sheds found when the Veterinary Surgeon made his inspection of the cattle, when examining the latter principally on account of the condition of their udders.

TABLE VIII.

Work done in connection with the Cowsheds and Dairies Order during the 52 weeks ended 30th Dec., 1905.

Cowkeepers on the register	149
Milk-retailers „	510
Visits to cowsheds	886
„ „ (Veterinary)	294
„ milkshops	791
„ railway stations	210
Cowkeepers discontinued business	7
New cowkeepers registered	13
New cowsheds built	3
Cowsheds reconstructed and provided with additional light and ventilation	13
Farms or milkshops visited on account of infectious disease	16

TABLE VIIIa.

Veterinary inspection of Cattle, year ended 30th Dec., 1905.

Date of Inspection	Register No.	Ward.	Cattle and Condition.			Condition of Shed.
			No. Examined	Udder diseased.	General Condition	
1905.						
Jan. 3.	41	N.E.	4	...	healthy	Dirty and unfit for use.
,,	478	,,	12	...	,,	Satisfactory.
	101	E.	19	...	,,	Do.
	351	,,	10	...	,,	Do.
	172	,,	28	...	,,	Do.
	145	,,	22	...	,,	Do.
	145a	,,	16	...	,,	Do.
	964	,,	16	...	,,	Do.
,,	19	,,	16	...	,,	Wants cleaning.
Jan. 13.	835	S.	9	...	,,	Satisfactory.
,,	198	E.	13	1 (mammitis)	others healthy.	Do.
,,	90	,,	26	...	healthy	Do.
,,	329	,,	13	...	,,	Do.
,,	1011	,,	6	...	,,	Do.
Jan. 20.	520	N.E.	15	...	,,	Do.
,,	1108	,,	27	...	,,	Do.
,,	220	,,	25	...	,,	Do.
,,	136	,,	15	...	,,	Do.
,,	138	,,	46	1 (mammitis)	others healthy.	Do.
Jan. 26.	553	Bnk.	13	...	healthy	Do.
,,	67	N.	22	...	,,	Do.
,,	170	,,	22	...	,,	Do.
,,	4	,,	12	...	,,	Do.
,,	665	,,	18	...	,,	Do.
,,	295	N.E.	11	...	,,	Do.
,,	34	E.	12	1 (mammitis)	others healthy.	Do.
Feb. 8.	45	N.	17	...	healthy	Do.
,,	602	,,	15	...	,,	Do.
,,	343	,,	15	...	,,	Do.
,,	196	,,	21	...	,,	Do.
,,	896	,,	9	...	,,	Do.
,,	343a	,,	26	...	,,	Do.
Feb. 21.	104	A.&W.	22	...	,,	Do.
,,	38	,,	24	...	,,	Do.
,,	99	,,	23	1 (tuberculous)	others healthy.	Do.
,,	89	Brmy.	3	...	healthy	Do.
,,	126	,,	13	...	,,	Do.
,,	63	,,	7	...	,,	Do.
,,	360	,,	18	...	,,	Wants cleaning.
,,	337	,,	21	1 (mammitis)	others healthy.	Satisfactory.
March 1.	553	Bnk.	9	...	healthy	Do.
,,	39	N.	46	...	,,	Do.
,,	66	C.	12	...	,,	Do.

TABLE VIII a.—*Continued.*

Date of Inspection.	Register No.	Ward.	Cattle and Condition.			Condition of Shed.
			No. Examined	Udder diseased.	General Condition	
1905. March 1.	7	C.	5	...	healthy	Satisfactory.
,,	153	,,	10	.	,,	Clean but badly ventilated.
,,	151	,,	8	...	,,	Satisfactory.
,,	88	N.W.	26	...	,,	Do.
,,	154	,,	4	...	,,	Fairly clean, very old buildings, and close to houses.
March 9.	49	,,	24	...	,,	Satisfactory.
,,	393	Hdy.	34	...	,,	Do.
,,	347	,,	8	...	,,	Do.
,,	195	,,	18	...	,,	Do.
,,	833	N.	24	...	,,	Do.
,,	75	Hdy.	9	...	,,	Do.
,,	338	N.	2	...	,,	Do.
,,	714	Hdy.	8	...	,,	Do.
March 16.	94	,,	8	...	,,	Do.
,,	213	,,	5	...	,,	Do.
,,	609	,,	16	...	,,	Do.
,,	550	,,	11	...	,,	Do.
,,	676	,,	7	...	,,	Do.
,,	353	,,	21	...	,,	Do.
,,	384	,,	12	...	,,	Do.
,,	470	,,	7	...	,,	Do.
,,	146	,,	26	2 (mammitis)	others healthy.	Do.
,,	146a	,,	8	...	healthy	Do.
March 29.	932	,,	26	...	,,	Do.
,,	912	,,	24	...	,,	Do.
,,	167	,,	12	...	,,	Do.
,,	389	,,	11	...	,,	Do.
,,	431	A. & W.	29	...	,,	Do.
,,	813	,,	26	1 (mammitis)	others healthy but dirty.	Very dirty.
April 3.	36	Brmy.	2	..	healthy	Satisfactory.
,,	243	,,	8	..	,,	Do.
,,	682	,,	20	...	,,	Dirty.
,,	201	,,	4	...	,,	Satisfactory.
,,	822	,,	8	...	,,	Do.
,,	21	,,	9	...	,,	Do.
,,	352	,,	6	...	,,	Do.
,,	110	,,	4	1 (tuberculous)	others healthy.	Do.
,,	227	,,	8	...	healthy	Wants whitewashing.
,,	574	,,	14	..	,,	Satisfactory.
April 7.	206	A. & W.	4	...	,,	Do.
,,	392	W.H.	16	...	,,	Do.
,,	390	,,	19	1 (mammitis)	others healthy.	Do.

TABLE VIII a.—*Continued.*

Date of Inspection.	Register No.	Ward.	Cattle and Condition.			Condition of Shed.
			No. Examined	Udder diseased.	General Condition	
1905.						
April 7.	135	W.H.	16	...	healthy	Satisfactory.
,,	85	,,	7	...	,,	Do.
,,	359	,,	2	...	,,	Do.
,,	266	E.H.	3	...	,,	Do.
,,	557	,,	4	...	,,	Walls dirty, ventilation bad.
April 12	408	Brmy.	14	...	,,	Dirty.
,,	148	,,	9	...	,,	Do.
,,	70	,,	4	...	,,	Satisfactory.
,,	147	,,	5	...	,,	Do.
,,	322	,,	4	...	,,	Do.
April 14	351	E.	9	...	,,	Do.
May 17.	321	Hdy.	12	1 (mammitis)	others healthy.	Do.
,,	812	,,	7	...	healthy	Do.
,,	589	N.W.	5	...	,,	Do.
,,	543	N.	19	...	,,	Do.
,,	170	,,	23	...	,,	Do.
June 15.	67	,,	26	...	,,	Do.
July 1.	909	Brmy.	2	1	others healthy.	Do.
July 7.	909	,,	13	1	,,	Do.
July 26.	136	N.E.	14	1 (mammitis)	,,	Do.
,,	222	,,	19	...	healthy	Do.
,,	1108	,,	26	...	,,	Do.
July 28.	285	,,	9	...	,,	Do.
,,	170	N.	25	...	,,	Do.
,,	543	,,	21	...	,,	Do.
August 4.	67	,,	7	...	,,	Do.
,,	909	Brmy.	1	1 (tuberculous)	...	Do.
August 10.	332	W.H.	55	...	,,	Do.
,,	43	,,	37	...	,,	Do.
,,	392	,,	17	...	,,	Do.
August 11.	136	N.E.	1	...	,,	Do.
,,	138	,,	38	1 (mammitis)	others healthy.	Do.
,,	45	N.	17	...	healthy	Rather dirty.
August 15.	609	Hdy.	15	...	,,	Satisfactory.
,,	213	,,	1	...	,,	Do.
,,	247	,,	7	...	,,	Do.
,,	393	,,	32	...	,,	Do.
August 16.	145	E.	23	...	,,	Do.
,,	19	,,	16	...	,,	Dirty.
,,	964	,,	15	...	,,	Satisfactory.
,,	34	,,	14	...	,,	Do.
August 18.	153	C.	7	...	,,	Satisfactory as to cleanliness but structurally bad.

TABLE VIII a.—*Continued.*

Date of Inspection.	Register No.	Ward.	Cattle and Condition.			Condition of Shed.
			No. Examined	Udder diseased.	General Condition	
1905.						
August 18.	17	C.	6	...	healthy	Satisfactory.
,,	66	,,	11	...	,,	Do.
,,	39	N.	46	...	,,	Do.
August 23.	67	,,	13	...	,,	Do.
August 29.	390	W.H.	22	...	,,	Dirty.
,,	135	,,	10	...	,,	Satisfactory.
,,	64	,,	10	...	,,	Do.
,,	150	Hol.	13	...	,,	Do.
August 31.	146	Hdy.	23	...	,,	Satisfactory. Water supply required.
,,	146a	,,	17	...	,,	Satisfactory.
,,	912	,,	21	...	,,	Do.
Sept. 1.	353	,,	19	...	,,	Do.
,,	67	N.	16	...	,,	Do.
,,	138	N.E.	38	...	,,	Do.
Sept. 4.	38	A.&W.	25	...	,,	Do.
,,	114	,,	22	...	,,	Do.
,,	431	,,	30	1	,, others healthy.	Do.
,,	813	,,	cows out.	...	...	Dirty.
Sept. 6.	67	N.	16	...	healthy	Satisfactory.
,,	45	,,	17	...	,,	Do.
Sept. 7.	146	Hdy.	1	...	,,	Do.
Sept. 11	813	A.&W.	18	...	,,	Dirty.
,,	431	,,	1	1 suspicious	...	Satisfactory.
Sept. 12.	360	Brmy.	18	...	healthy	Do.
,,	63	,,	cows out.	...	...	Do.
,,	243	,,	,,	...	...	Do.
,,	201	,,	,,	...	...	Do.
,,	682	,,	,,	...	...	Do.
,,	822	,,	,,	...	...	Do.
,,	21	,,	,,	...	...	Do.
Sept. 13.	67	N.	16	...	healthy	Do.
,,	390	W.H.	22	...	,,	Do.
Sept. 14.	4	N.	14	...	,,	Do.
,,	665	,,	cows out.	...	...	Do.
Sept. 18.	445	A.&W.	3	...	healthy	Do.
,,	10	,,	4	...	,,	Do.
,,	256	,,	12	...	,,	Do.
,,	246a	,,	cows out.	...	...	Do.
,,	246b	,,	,,	...	...	Do.
,,	708	,,	,,	...	...	Do.
,,	402	,,	,,	...	...	Do.
Sept. 20.	67	N.	19	...	healthy	Do.
Sept. 21.	36	Brmy.	2	...	,,	Do.

TABLE VIII a.—*Continued.*

Date of Inspection.	Register No.	Ward.	Cattle and Condition.			Condition of Shed.
			No. Examined	Udder diseased.	General Condition	
1905.						
Sept. 21.	99	A.&W.	22	...	healthy	Satisfactory.
,,	708	,,	cows out.	...	...	Do.
,,	402	,,	,,	...	...	Do.
Sept. 22.	544	N.	17	...	healthy	Dirty.
,,	553	,,	21	...	,,	Satisfactory.
,,	404	,,	...	...	...	No cows kept.
Sept. 26.	351	E.	11	...	healthy but dirty.	Dirty.
,,	101	,,	16	...	healthy	Satisfactory.
,,	478	N.E.	17	...	,,	Do.
,,	520	,,	15	...	,,	Do.
Sept. 27.	67	N.	19	...	,,	Do.
Sept. 29.	405	A.&W.	27	..	,,	Do.
,,	1014	W.H.	18	...	healthy but dirty.	Do.
,,	96	,,	6	...	healthy	Do.
,,	206	A.&W.	cows out.	...	..	Do.
Oct. 3.	159	E.H.	25	...	healthy	Do.
Oct. 4.	67	N.	19	...	,,	Do.
Oct. 11.	67	,,	19	...	,,	Do.
Oct. 12.	201	Brmy.	5	...	,,	Do.
Oct. 17.	559	N.W.	5	...	,,	Do.
,,	88	,,	26	1 (mammitis)	others healthy.	Do.
Oct. 18.	67	N.	19	...	healthy	Do.
Oct. 20.	896	,,	8	...	,,	Do.
Oct. 23.	343	,,	28	1	others healthy.	Do.
Oct. 25.	67	,,	19	...	healthy	Do.
Oct. 26.	88	N.W.	1	...	,,	Do.
,,	343	N.	1	1	...	Do.
Oct. 30.	343	,,	1	1 (tuberculous)	...	Do.
Nov. 2.	321	Hdy.	14	...	healthy	Do.
,,	812	,,	8	...	,,	Do.
Nov. 4.	67	N.	19	...	,,	Do.
Nov. 7.	78	Brmy.	19	...	,,	Do.
Nov. 9.	67	N.	19	...	,,	Do.
Nov. 13.	553	Bnk.	12	...	1 paralyzed, others healthy.	Do.
Nov. 14.	909	Brmy.	14	...	healthy	Fairly clean.
Nov. 15.	35	W.	11	...	,,	Satisfactory.
,,	167	Hdy.	14	...	,,	Do.
,,	389	,,	11	...	,,	Do.
Nov. 16.	154	N.W.	1	...	,,	Dilapidated.
,,	284	,,	15	...	,,	Satisfactory.
,,	164	Hdy.	3	...	,,	Do.
,,	30	,,	2	...	,,	Do.
,,	67	N.	21	...	,,	Do.
Nov. 17.	550	Hdy.	11	...	,,	Do.

TABLE VIII a.—*Continued.*

Date of Inspection.	Register No.	Ward.	Cattle and Condition.			Condition of Shed.
			No. Examined	Udder diseased.	General Condition	
1905.						
Nov. 17.	384	Hdy.	12	...	healthy	Satisfactory.
,,	47	,,	6	...	,,	Do.
,,	714	,,	8	...	,,	Do.
,,	75	,,	13	1 (mammitis)	others healthy.	Do.
,,	338	N.	3	...	healthy	Do.
,,	833	,,	26	...	,,	Do.
,,	94	Hdy.	8	...	,,	Do.
Nov. 20.	557	E.H.	5	...	,,	Do.
,,	226	,,	2	...	healthy but dirty.	Dirty.
,,	835	S.	10	...	healthy	Satisfactory.
,,	353	Hdy.	17	...	,,	Do.
,,	676	,,	7	...	,,	Do.
,,	75	,,	1	1	...	
Nov. 21.	378	W. H.	9	...	healthy	Satisfactory, but gas lime used for bedding.
,,	663	E.H.	19	...	,,	Satisfactory.
,,	85	Hol.	7	...	,,	Do.
Nov. 22.	67	N.	21	...	,,	Do.
Nov. 23.	173	Brmy.	10	...	,,	Do.
,,	801	,,	6	...	,,	Do.
,,	77	,,	34	...	,,	Do.
,,	635	,,	8	...	,,	Do.
,,	400	,,	27	1 (mammitis)	others healthy.	Do.
,,	73	,,	22	...	healthy	Do.
,,	249	,,	7	...	,,	Do.
,,	92	,,	1	...	,,	Do.
,,	406	,,	7	...	,,	Do.
,,	107	,,	4	...	,,	Do.
,,	765	,,	11	...	,,	Do.
,,	398	,,	15	...	,,	Do.
,,	318	,,	24	...	,,	Do.
,,	141	,,	19	...	,,	Do.
Nov. 24.	708	A.&W.	10	...	,,	Do.
,,	402	,,	10	...	,,	Do.
,,	246B	,,	6	...	,,	Do.
,,	246A	,,	10	...	,,	Do.
Nov. 27.	75	Hdy.	1	1	...	
Nov. 28.	493	E.H.	35	...	healthy	Satisfactory, but water supply not yet improved.
,,	204	,,	6	...	,,	Dirty and dark.
Nov. 30.	430	Brmy.	17	...	,,	Satisfactory.
,,	67	N.	21	...	,,	Do.
Dec. 1.	199	Brmy.	15	1 (mammitis)	others healthy.	Do.
,,	127	,,	25	...	healthy	Do.
,,	128	,,	7	...	,,	Do.

TABLE VIII a.—*Continued.*

Date of Inspection.	Register No.	Ward.	Cattle and Condition.			Condition of Shed.
			No. Examined	Udder diseased.	General Condition	
1905.						
Dec. 1.	515	Brmy.	11	...	healthy	Satisfactory.
,,	120	,,	22	...	,,	Do.
,,	126	,,	14	...	,,	Do.
,,	337	,,	23	...	,,	Do.
,,	310	,,	5	...	,,	Do. but rather dark.
,,	227	,,	8	...	,,	Do.
Dec. 5.	90	E.	26	...	,,	Do.
,,	172	,,	30	...	healthy except one.	Do.
,,	329	,,	14	...	healthy	Do.
,,	1011	,,	6	...	,,	Do.
Dec. 6.	63	Brmy.	5	...	,,	Do.
,,	243	,,	9	...	,,	Do.
,,	682	,,	20	...	,,	Do.
,,	822	,,	9	...	,,	Do.
,,	21	,,	11	...	,,	Do.
,,	70	,,	5	...	,,	Do.
,,	410	,,	7	...	,,	Do.
,,	147	,,	6	...	,,	Do.
,,	887	,,	5	...	,,	Do.
,,	408	,,	3	...	,,	Do.
,,	574	,,	14	...	,,	Do.
,,	148	,,	10	...	,,	Dirty walls.
,,	310	,,	5	...	,,	Satisfactory.
Dec. 8.	209	,,	8	...	,,	Walls dirty.
,,	352	,,	6	1 (mammitis)	others healthy.	Satisfactory.
,,	372	A.&W.	3	...	healthy	Do.
,,	445	N.	17	...	,,	Do.
,,	67	,,	21	...	,,	Satisfactory, but ventilation requires improvem't.
Dec. 11	49	N.W.	22	...	,,	Satisfactory.
,,	213	Hdy.	5	...	,,	Do.
,,	644	,,	3	...	,,	Do.
,,	196	N.	21	...	,,	Do.
Dec. 13.	321	Hdy.	1	1 (mammitis)	...	Do.
,,	195	N.	19	...	healthy	One shed satisfactory, other requires reconstructing.
Dec. 21.	67	,,	21	...	,,	Satisfactory. Ventilation improved.
Dec. 22.	543	,,	24	...	,,	Satisfactory.
Dec. 29.	153	C.	8	...	,,	Clean (see August 18).
,,	151	,,	2	...	,,	Satisfactory.
,,	7	,,	5	...	,,	Do.
,,	66	,,	12	...	,,	Do.
,,	67	N.	21	...	,,	Do.

Cowshed No. 41 has been a recurring nuisance. In the report for 1903, page 152, it was stated that some alterations were being made with a view of improving it. In 1904, page 137, it was pointed out that a new window had been put in, the stands repaired, and the wooden obstructions at the head of the cows removed; it was added: "the shed is not an ideal one even yet, and the occupier's notions of cleanliness are somewhat primitive." I am happy to think that this is probably the last occasion I shall have to report on this shed to you, as it has now been closed in consequence of the pressure we have put upon the owner.

Farm No. 19 was reported upon not only on the 3rd of January, but also again on the 16th of August. The owner was written to and the cowshed has since been visited and found in a satisfactory condition.

On February 21st the sheds at farm 360 required cleaning. They were found clean on the inspector's visit on June 8th, and also on the Veterinary Surgeon's visit on September 12th. The occupier, however, requires looking after, as his shed was reported for want of ventilation in the previous year.

On March 1st, cowshed No. 153 was found badly ventilated. The occupier was written to on the following day and the shed was visited by the ordinary inspector on March 12th, May 2nd, June 15th. The ventilation was better on these occasions, but the shed was overcrowded on May 2nd. On August 18th, Mr. Dixon visited with Mr. Walker and again on December 29th. On the former date he reported the shed as satisfactory as to cleanliness, but structurally bad, and on the latter date again as clean, but referred to the previous report. In 1903 this shed was reported upon and more ventilation was procured by opening a window into the yard. It is referred to on page 153 in the report for that year. The shed is of an old type in the insanitary area and although improved by the new window, really ought to be re-constructed or demolished. As the whole of this district is intended to be pulled down, it is difficult to get owners to make any reconstructions, and it may be necessary to ask the Committee to require its disuse.

Cowshed 154 was visited on March 1st. It has been a source of trouble to me ever since I came to Leeds. The place had, I am told, been personally visited by the Sanitary Committee before my advent, but they resolved to allow it to be continued in spite of official representations to the contrary. A good deal has since been done to get the occupier to keep the place cleaner, but it is situated in quite an improper place for a cowshed. The occupier was a very old man and one scarcely expected him to be able to continue his work so long as he did. He died towards the end of the year, and his friends I fear, looked upon me as responsible for his demise. We treated him as gently as we could consistent with justice to the ratepayers. He was visited by the ordinary inspector on February 20th and March 1st, and received letters on the 21st of September and the 5th of October, seeing me personally after the latter date. Since his death, the cows have been gradually got rid of and are now all gone.

On April 3rd the Veterinary Surgeon reported the shed No. 682 as dirty. A letter was sent to the occupier the same day. The place was visited again on the 10th and 11th of April and on the 2nd and 8th of August, and found in better condition. It was also visited again and found satisfactory by the Veterinary Surgeon on September 12th.

On the same date, April 12th, shed No. 227 was reported as requiring lime-washing. Notice was given, and on the 14th it was found that this had been carried out.

The following week on April 7th, at shed No. 557, the walls were dirty and ventilation bad. Only four cows were kept. It was visited on the 15th and found clean and the ventilation in proper order. It was visited again later in the year and found all right.

On April 12th, at farm 408, which contains two cowsheds, they were found dirty. A letter was written on April 17th. At subsequent visits on the 21st and 29th of June, they were found clean. This was also the case on December 6th when Mr. Dixon visited.

On the same date, April 12th, shed 148 in Bramley was found dirty. The occupier was a new tenant, the shed having been disused for cow-keeping for some years. Mr. Walker had written to the tenant on March 15th as to certain structural alterations, and had visited on the 8th of April about these. On the 12th the place was still dirty, but on the 20th it was in a more satisfactory condition. The cows were out in the fields. On the 6th of December, at Mr. Dixon's first visit, the man had again dirty walls. During the present year it has been visited again, and the conditions found better. It, however, requires to be watched.

On August 11th, farm 45 was visited and found rather dirty. The occupier was spoken to at the time, and was written to on August 14th. At the Veterinary Surgeon's visit on September 6th the farm was satisfactorily clean, and this has been the case at subsequent visits.

On August 29th, farm 390 was found dirty. The cows were out in the field, returning to be milked. The occupier was written to on August 31st. On September 13th, Mr. Dixon again visited and found the shed satisfactory.

On August 31st, Mr. Dixon reported that farm 146 had a deficient water-supply. The owner was written to, and a better supply procured. It has now got Corporation water.

On September 4th, at farm 813, the shed was found dirty, though the cows were out in the field. Letters about cleanliness have been sent to the occupier of this farm on March 27th, April 8th, September 5th, and visits paid January

18th, April 3rd, 5th, 11th, July 27th, and September 4th. The Veterinary Surgeon visited again on the 11th and examined the cows. The occupier has since discontinued cow-keeping, greatly to our satisfaction.

On September 22nd, at farm 544, both sheds were found dirty. The occupier, being a new tenant, was given to understand the requirements of the Authority, both verbally and in writing, and the sheds, during the rest of the year, have been found satisfactory, but he had again to be written to this spring.

On September 26th, cowshed 351 was found dirty. The occupier was written to, and the sheds have since been found in a better condition.

On November 20th, No. 226, a shed with only two cows, was found dirty. At subsequent visits it has been found in better condition.

On November 21st, it was found that at the cowshed at farm 378, gas-lime was being used for bedding. A letter was written, and the practice has been discontinued.

On November 28th, Mr. Dixon reports that at farm 493 the sheds were moderately satisfactory, but the bad water-supply not yet improved. I see nothing for it but to ask the Committee to request the occupier of this farm to discontinue keeping cows. It is impossible to keep them healthy and clean in the present condition of affairs. The matter has been reported to the Committee by Dr. Porter in connection with the water supply.

On the same day Mr. Dixon reported that at farm 204 the shed was dirty and dark. I have had to report about this place before. In 1903 it was reported to you that the occupier had his cows dirty, his sheds dirty, and his drains stopped. In April, 1904, these conditions had been removed.

In October he had again to be written to by Mr. Walker for very dirty sheds. On November 23rd, 1905, the place was again dirty, and in December Mr. Walker wrote asking him to remove the wooden slides from the windows and to substitute glass. This has been done. The place has been somewhat cleaner since.

On December 1st the cowshed at farm 310 was found dark. One of the windows had been partly blocked up, and the remainder were dirty. On December 6th this had been remedied.

On December 8th cowshed 209 was found with dirty walls. The owner was spoken to. At subsequent visits the place was found satisfactory.

On the same day at farm No. 67 the ventilation was unfavourably reported upon. An improvement was made by the removal of the boarding above the cows' heads.

On the 13th of December, Mr. Dixon reported that farm 195 had one shed satisfactory and one that required to be reconstructed. On the 20th, Mr. Dixon and Mr. Walker met the occupier and explained what was required, and the reconstruction has since been carried out to their satisfaction.

Inspection of cattle.—On January 13th an inflamed udder was found in one of the cows at farm 198. The cattle were shortly afterwards sold and the dairy farm given up.

On January 20th a case of mammitis was found at farm 138. Mr. Dixon examined the udder of a cow at this farm on August 11th and September 1st, and came to the conclusion that the disease was old standing suppurative mammitis.

On January 26th another case of mammitis occurred at cowshed 34. All the cows were healthy at this farm on Mr. Dixon's visit on August 16th.

On February 21st a diseased udder was found at farm 99. As the condition was suspicious, the cow was re-visited on March 2nd and May 29th, the cow in the meantime having been taken out of the milk herd and the milk destroyed. The Corporation paid £4 to the owner in compensation. On April 1st she was slaughtered at the public abattoir and her carcase destroyed.

On the same day at farm 337 one cow out of a herd of twenty-one was found to have mammitis; the others were healthy.

On March 16th, of 26 cows at farm 146 two were suffering from mammitis. This farm was frequently visited, and has already been mentioned on the question of water supply.

On March 29th, at the dirty farm 813, a case of mammitis occurred, and Mr. Bowman remarked that "the other 25 cows were healthy but dirty." The cow was isolated for a few weeks and then sent away.

On April 3rd, at shed 110, one of four cows had a tuberculous udder. A few days later an auction sale occurred at the farm, and we were unable to ascertain what became of the cow. She did not reappear in Leeds.

On April 7th, at farm 390, one of 19 cows was suffering from mammitis. This cow was also sent away, and we did not hear what became of her. The farm has already been referred to in the previous section.

On May 17th a cow suffering from mammitis was found at shed 321. She was isolated from the herd and sold a few weeks later. We heard nothing more about her.

On July 1st, at farm 909, Bramley, one of two cows had a diseased udder suspected to be tuberculous. The cow was isolated and Mr. Bowman's suspicions confirmed on July 7th, and on August 4th Mr. Dixon certified tuberculous mammitis. In this case also the owner got rid of the cow, on which account I refused to certify for loss of milk.

On July 26th, at farm 136, a case of mammitis was found in one of 14 cows. On re-examining on August 11th the cow had recovered.

On September 4th, of 30 cows at farm 431, the udder was suspicious of tubercle in 1. The cow was isolated and seen again on September 11th, when the suspicion of tubercle was confirmed. The cow was sold and we lost sight of her.

On October 17th mammitis was diagnosed in one of 36 cows at shed 88. She was re-visited on the 26th, when the inflammation had subsided.

On October 23rd, at farm 343, one of 28 cows had diseased udder. On a suspicion of tubercle the cow was isolated and seen again on the 26th. Mr. Dixon considered that the animal had lung tubercle, and that the udder was also tuberculous. He offered to test with tuberculin. The owner preferred a consultation. Mr. Dixon met his veterinary surgeon on October 30th, and the two agreed that the animal was tuberculous. She was afterwards sold and we lost sight of her. No compensation of course was made.

On November 17th, at farm 75, one of 13 cows had an inflamed udder. She was visited again on November 20th and November 27th. The animal lost the quarter.

On November 23rd one of 27 cows at farm 400 had an inflamed udder. She had been purchased under a warranty, and was sent back to the vendor.

On December 1st, at farm 199, one of 15 cows was found with an inflamed udder. The milk was kept out of the supply, and the animal, which was quite fat, was sent to the butcher.

On December 8th, at farm 352, one of six cows had an inflamed udder. She was fat, and went to the butcher.

On December 13th, at owner's request, a cow suffering from mammitis at shed 321 was examined. The milk was kept out of the supply, and the cow recovered.

It will therefore be seen that 22 out of 3,975 animals examined were found to have some disease of the udder. In 4 of these the disease turned out definitely to be tuberculosis; in 1 tubercle was suspected, but the animal was removed too soon for certainty; in the remaining 17 the disease was probably in most cases mammitis.

Relying upon the liberality of the Committee, I have advised Mr. Dixon to persuade cow-keepers to keep all animals suffering from suppurative mammitis out of the milking herd until the udder is well, and have advised compensation where the owner was evidently not at fault. Compensation was given during the year to one farmer to the extent of £4 4s.

Bacteriological examination of milk.—In addition to the table (VIIIb.) given for the first time last year showing the result in samples of milk tested at the University laboratory for tuberculosis, I present you this year with a further series of observations showing the bacteriological contents of various samples of milk. The table (VIIIc.) is carried out beyond the end of the year, but some of the following remarks apply only to the part concerned in the year 1905. The table shows the part of the town in which the various samples of milk were taken. The letter "a" following the name means that the milk was cooled, generally speaking at the dairy of the Pure Milk Supply Association, before being sent out. In some of these cases the milk was that of the same morning on which the examination was made; in others it had been collected on the afternoon or the morning of the previous day.

The letter "c" indicates that the sample was taken either from the can or the milk cart, generally speaking in the street, but in a good many cases the milk so indicated was sampled at Potternewton dairy from the milk sent from the farm in Harehills Lane to be cooled at the dairy at Potternewton Park. In all these latter cases the letter "H," instead of the number of the milkman, signifies that the milk was from the same farm as that cooled and sent out by the Association. The letter "d" shows that the milk was purchased from a dairy; "f" indicates that the sample of milk was taken at the farm or immediately on leaving the farm. The letter "h" indicates that it was procured in a house, generally the house of a milk seller; "s" indicates that the milk was taken from the counter of a shop; the letter "t" shows that the milk was taken directly from the teat of a cow; "t.j" indicates the first milk drawn from the teat; "t2" that it was the later milk from the teat.

The reasons for taking the samples from the same farm milked at the same time (1) from the teat of the cow, (2) from the can sent to the dairy, (3) after the milk had been over the cooler, was in order to find out if possible whether any contamination resulted in the process of cooling. In all these cases the milk, if not cooled before being bottled, was cooled immediately afterwards, the bottle being placed in ice; but in a few samples during the winter, the milk after having been thoroughly cooled was not kept in ice up to the time of examination. Usually, however, the Association milk had been kept cool up to the time of examination.

The observations were made by several different men. Those to which a dagger (†) is prefixed were made at the Pathological Department of the University; those with an asterisk (*) in our own laboratory at the Municipal Buildings. In the latter case the examination was generally made as soon as the milk reached the laboratory, arrangements having been made to carry out the examination either morning or afternoon on receipt of the milk. In the former case the examinations were generally made in the forenoon, and where the milk was collected the previous day the conditions of temperature at the Philosophical Hall have been entered for both days. It would have been interesting to add the conditions as to rainfall previous to the collection of the samples; but to do so would have involved too large a table.

It may perhaps be necessary for the sake of those not familiar with the process to indicate briefly the way in which the counting was done. A small measured quantity of milk was removed from the sample bottle (which had in each case been previously sterilised) by a sterilised pipette. This was diluted with a known quantity of sterilised water and thoroughly mixed. Measured quantities of diluted milk were mixed with sterilised nutrient gelatine, placed in flat covered dishes and exposed to room temperature. The number of colonies in each specimen multiplied by the number of the dilution and fraction of cubic centimetre gives the number of colonies in the last column but one; the results generally being averages of one or two cultures. Each "colony" represents a micro-organism present in the diluted milk under examination. The last column shows the growths which a cubic centimetre of certain dilutions was capable of producing in broths treated with bile-salts. Only certain classes of bacteria grow in this medium, principally those associated with animal excretions. No attempt was of course made to count these, but according as the characteristic growth resulted from 1 cubic centimetre of a dilution of 1 in 10, 1 in a 100, or 1 in 1,000, the result was entered as more than 10, more than 100, or more than 1,000 organisms of this class to the cubic centimetre. If no growth occurred with a 1 in 10 dilution, it was entered in the last column as nil.

Similarly in the last column but one a few results are given as $<1,000$. In these cases the observer having been accustomed to deal with large numbers, had not made a sufficiently strong dilution to prove the absence of bacteria, and $<1,000$ in these cases means that the dilution of 1 in a 1,000 gave no growth on the nutrient gelatine plate.

Any conclusions from individual cases would be dangerous, for it is always possible in a somewhat dense fluid like milk to take up in a pipette a single particle which, broken up, might afford a large number of colony-producing bacteria in the sample taken. Dealing, however, with large numbers, and restricting ourselves in the meantime to the results obtained during the calendar year, it will be found that of the milks examined directly from the farm, 7 of which were examined on the day of collection, and 3 the following day, the average bacterial content was 30,660. Of the 10 samples bacteria appeared in the taurocholic nutrient broth medium in the strongest dilution in 2, and in the weaker dilutions not at all, the remaining 8 showing no growth. In the 43 samples which had been through the cooler and bottled and, after that, examined, 31 of them the same day and 12 the next day, the average bacterial content was 44,851. In the bile salts ten of them are considered as having more than 10 colonies to the cubic centimetre, 1 of them as having a 100, the rest none. Comparing these with samples of milk taken from shops and carts in the East part of the town, leaving out certain samples in which an accident had occurred to the gelatine, in the remaining 20 the average number of colonies was 4,039,235 per cubic centimetre. Of the 23 samples in which a result was obtained with the bile-salt broth, 6 showed more than a 1,000, 12 more than a 100, and 5 more than 10. Samples in other parts of the town were taken and showed a varying average, but very much above that of the Association milk. Comparative experiments were also made by keeping the bottled milk in bottle unopened, and under the conditions recommended as to coolness, and also by allowing the bottle to be opened and part of the milk used. To detail all these experiments would take rather too long in this part of the report, but possibly they may be spoken of elsewhere. Experiments of this kind are marked x in the table.

Food and drugs.—The tables in regard to food and drugs are on the same lines as last year.

TABLE VIII b.

Samples of Milk sent to the Bacteriological Laboratory for Examination for Tubercle during 1905.

Date.	Where farm is situate.	No. in register.	Result of the test.
1905.			
Jan. 10.	Guiseley	368	Pseudo-tuberculosis.
„	Weeton	530	Not tuberculous.
„	Thorner	14	Tuberculous.
„	Weeton	548	Not tuberculous.
Jan. 13.	Skipton	684	Do.
„	Elslack	158	Incomplete.
Jan. 18.	Thornton	B.	Not tuberculous.
„	Barnoldswick ...	530	Do.
„	Rawdon	72	Do.
„	Do.	30	Incomplete.
Jan. 25.	Horsforth	812	Not tuberculous.
„	Do.	498	Do.
„	Do.	936	Do.
Jan. 31.	Rawdon	268	Do.
„	Do.	268	Do.
„	Thornton	257	Do.
„	Horsforth	268	Tuberculous.
Feb. 8.	Barnoldswick ...	B.	Not tuberculous.
„	Rylston	530	Do.
„	Do.	530	Do.
„	Bell Busk	530	Do.
Feb. 15.	Thornton	530	Do.
„	Newbiggin	240	Tuberculous.
„	Rylston	367	Not tuberculous.
Feb. 22.	Darley	530	Do.
„	Goldsboro'	530	Do.
„	Leeds...	215	Tuberculous.
„	Do.	530	Not tuberculous.
Feb. 28.	Thorner	14	Do.
„	Bardsey	530	Do.
„	Leeds...	99	Do.
March 1.	Arthington	336	Do.
„	Leeds...	515	Do.
March 8.	Bramhope	88	Do.
„	Do.	44	Do.
„	Do.	529	Do.
„	Cookridge	530	Do.
March 15.	Leeds...	290	Do.

TABLE VIII b.—*Continued.*

Date.	Where farm is situate.	No. in register.	Result of the test.
1905.			
March 15.	Leeds...	121	Not tuberculous.
,,	Swillington	303	Do.
,,	Seacroft	747	Do.
March 21.	Leeds...	456	Do.
,,	Crossgates	456	Incomplete.
,,	Whinmoor	456	Not tuberculous.
,,	Whitebeck	456	Do.
March 29.	Silsden	74	Do.
,,	Husthorpe	259	Do.
,,	Bingley	245	Do.
,,	Leeds...	445	Incomplete.
April 3.	Menston	530	Do.
,,	Burley-in-Wharfedale...	530	Do.
,,	Guiseley	579	Not tuberculous.
,,	Menston	530	Incomplete.
April 12.	Middleton	395	Not tuberculous.
,,	Do.	859	Do.
,,	Rothwell	450	Tuberculous.
,,	Do.	239	Not tuberculous.
April 18.	Leeds...	290	Do.
,,	Horsforth	684	Do.
April 26.	Shadwell	421	Do.
,,	Eccup	335	Incomplete.
April 27.	Bardsey	530	Not tuberculous.
,,	Collingham	530	Incomplete.
May 2.	Whinmoor	857	Not tuberculous.
,,	Newsome Green ...	745	Do.
May 8.	Leeds...	110	Do.
,,	Scarcroft	113	Incomplete.
,,	Ben Rhydding ...	350	Do.
,,	Halton	308	Do.
May 16.	Shropshire	847	Not tuberculous.
,,	Apperley Bridge ...	366	Probably tuberculous.
,,	Rawdon	169	Incomplete.
,,	Guiseley	57	Do.
May 24.	Bell Busk	331	Not tuberculous.
,,	Rylston	530	Incomplete.
,,	Ben Rhydding ...	640	Not tuberculous.
,,	Thornton	504	Tuberculous.
May 31.	Bramhope	643	Incomplete.
,,	Leeds...	321	Do.
,,	Do.	725	Do.
,,	Do.	367	Not tuberculous.

TABLE VIII b.—*Continued.*

Date.	Where farm is situate.	No. in register.	Result of the test.
1905.			
June 7.	Cookridge	826	Not tuberculous.
,,	Horsforth	812	Incomplete.
,,	Rigton	1072	Not tuberculous.
,,	Bramhope	529	Incomplete.
June 14.	Apperley Bridge ...	366	Do.
June 17.	Pool	530	Do.
,,	Weeton	148	Do.
June 22.	Bramhope	436	Not tuberculous.
,,	Leeds	74	Do.
,,	Steeton	74	Incomplete.
June 28.	Bell Busk	331	Not tuberculous.
,,	Earby	530	Do.
,,	Do.	530	Do.
,,	Thornton	304	Incomplete.
July 5.	Do.	257	Do.
,,	Pannal	530	Not tuberculous.
July 12.	Sherburn	331	Do.
,,	Long Preston ...	530	Pseudo-tuberculosis.
,,	Grassington	530	Incomplete.
,,	Horsforth	483	Do.
July 19.	Leeds	201	Do.
,,	Do.	310	Do.
,,	Do.	243	Not tuberculous.
,,	Do.	408	Do.
July 26.	Earby	812	Incomplete.
,,	Elslack	530	Do.
,,	Copgrove	530	Not tuberculous.
Aug. 2.	Leeds	822	Incomplete.
,,	Do.	201	Do.
,,	Do.	360	Tuberculous.
,,	Do.	63	Incomplete.
Aug. 11.	Earby	530	Do.
,,	Ben Rhydding ...	640	Not tuberculous.
,,	Grassington	530	Do.
,,	Earby	370	Do.
Aug. 16.	Menston	684	Do.
,,	Horsforth	684	Incomplete.
,,	Long Preston ...	331	Do.
Aug. 23.	Sherburn	331	Not tuberculous.
,,	Leeds	67	Incomplete.
,,	Elslack	530	Do.
,,	Thornton	530	Do.
Aug. 30.	Leeds	120	Do.

TABLE VIII b.—*Continued.*

Date.	Where farm is situate.	No. in register.	Result of the test.
1905.			
Aug. 30.	Leeds	63	Incomplete.
,,	Do.	682	Do.
,,	Elslack	417	Do.
Sept. 6.	Leeds	67	Not tuberculous.
,,	Bramhope	593	Incomplete.
,,	Leeds	66	Not tuberculous.
Sept. 20.	Goldsboro'	530	Incomplete.
,,	Birstwith	530	Do.
,,	Ben Rhydding ...	640	Do.
Sept. 27.	Austhorpe	250	Do.
,,	Leeds	74	Do.
,,	Steeton	74	Do.
,,	Colton	148	Do.
Oct. 5.	Rylston	530	Not tuberculous.
,,	Menston	530	Incomplete.
,,	Leeds	1071	Do.
,,	Do.	24	Do.
Oct. 10.	Do.	12	Do.
,,	Apperley Bridge ...	121	Not tuberculous.
,,	Bingley	245	Incomplete.
,,	Leeds	326	Do.
Oct. 18.	Do.	295	Not tuberculous.
Oct. 25.	Roundhay	718	Incomplete.
,,	Leeds	174	Do.
,,	Do.	7	Do.
,,	Stanks	331	Do.
Nov. 1.	Grassington	230	Do.
,,	Do.	718	Do.
,,	Do.	494	Do.
,,	Settle	294	Do.
Nov. 15.	Long Preston ...	530	Do.
,,	Earby	530	Do.
,,	Bell Busk	350	Do.
,,	Clapham	530	Do.
Nov. 22.	Goldsboro'	530	Do.
,,	Harrogate	530	Do.
,,	Darley	530	Do.
,,	Birstwith	530	Do.
Dec. 6.	Grassington	718	Do.
,,	Do.	46	Do.
,,	Do.	494	Do.
,,	Do.	108	Pseudo-tuberculosis.

TABLE VIII c.

Bacteriological examination of milk.

	Place of taking sample.	Time.	Milk-man.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.					No. of colonies in 1 c.c. All kinds.	Growths in McConkey broth per c.c.
				Of air.				Of milk at time of sampling.		
				Philosophical Hall.			Time and place of sampling.			
				Min. previous night.	10 a.m.	4 p.m.				
1†	Kirkgate (s)	1905 July 7 10.50 a.m.	211	52°	66°	73°	..	..	1,460,000	100
2†	Potternewton (d) ..	10. 0 a.m.	39	52°	66°	73°	..	..	60,000	100
3†	Sheepscar (d)	10.25 a.m.	57	52°	66°	73°	..	..	610,000	100
4†	York Street (s)	10.55 a.m.	658	52°	66°	73°	..	..	1,380,000	1,000
5†	Harehills Lane (d) ..	July 14 10.40 a.m.	67	60°	73°	80°	..	77°	4,800,000	10
6†	Richmond Road (s) ..	11.25 a.m.	180	60°	73°	80°	..	71°	2,400,000	1,000
7†	Greenfield Road (s) ..	11.35 a.m.	68	60°	73°	80°	..	72°	8,000,000	1,000
8†	Moor Road (d) ..	9.30 a.m.	79	60°	73°	80°	..	79°	960,000	100
9†	Cottage Road (c) ..	9.45 a.m.	50	60°	73°	80°	..	81°	1,440,000	100
10†	Roundhay (f)	July 28 6.55 a.m.	67	50°	65°	67°	60°	81°	110,000	10
11†	Roundhay (f)	6.55 a.m.	67	50°	65°	67°	60°	80°	550,000	10
12†	Potternewton (h) ..	10.15 a.m.	91	50°	65°	67°	71°	72°	850,000	1,000
13†	Chapeltown (h)	10. 5 a.m.	185	50°	65°	67°	67°	71°	1,640,000	1,000
14†	Harehills Lane (t j)	Aug. 3 3. 0 p.m. Aug. 4	H.	54° 53°	56° 63°	59° 66°	60° ..	89° ..	7,500	nil
15†	Potternewton (a)	Aug. 3 3. 0 p.m. Aug. 4	H.	54° 53°	56° 63°	59° 66°	60° ..	.. ..	5,000	nil
16†	Harehills Lane (f)	Aug. 3 3. 0 p.m. Aug. 4	H.	54° 53°	56° 63°	59° 66°	60° ..	89° ..	3,333	nil
17†	Richmond Street (h)	Aug. 3 4.15 p.m. Aug. 4	564	54° 53°	56° 63°	59° 66°	63° ..	59° ..	12,160,000	1,000
18†	Potternewton (x)	Aug. 8 p.m. Aug. 11 a.m.	H.	54° 52°	66° 58°	67° 62°	.. ..	.. ..	29,600,000	1,000
19†	Potternewton (a) ..	a.m.	H.	52°	58°	62°	..	..	23,000	nil
20†	Harehills Lane (t j)	Aug. 10 3. 0 p.m. Aug. 11 a.m.	H.	51° 52°	62° 58°	63° 62°	.. ..	.. ..	3,300	nil
21†	Dyer Street (s)	11. 5 a.m.	53	52°	58°	62°	58°	54°	820,000	1,000
22†	High Street (s)	11.15 a.m.	229	52°	58°	62°	57°	58°	90,000	100
23†	Potternewton (a)	Aug 17 3. 0 p.m. Aug. 18 9. 0 a.m.	H.	49° 57°	58° 58°	70° 64°	.. ..	.. ..	410,000	nil

TABLE VIII c.—*Continued.*

	Place of taking sample.	Time.	Milk-man.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.					No. of colonies in 1 c.c. All kinds.	Growt in McCon broth per c.
				Of air.				Of milk at time of sampling.		
				Philosophical Hall.			Time and place of sampling.			
				Min. previous night.	10 a.m.	4 p.m.				
24†	Potternewton (a) ..	Aug. 18 7. 0 a.m.	H.	57°	58°	64°	..	..	< 10,000	nil
25†	Potternewton (d) ..	7.30 a.m.	39	57°	58°	64°	58°	54°	3,720,000	1,000
26†	Metcalfe Street (h) ..	10.20 a.m.	321	57°	58°	64°	58°	55°	3,150,000	1,000
27†	Park Lane (d)	Aug. 26 9.30 a.m.	2	56°	58°	61°	64°	70°	153,000	100
28†	Harper Street (s) ..	9.45 a.m.	992	56°	58°	61°	62°	70°	1,950,000	100
29†	Harehills Lane (t) ..	5.45 a.m.	H.	56°	58°	61°	60°	(100°)	10,000	nil
30†	Potternewton (a) ..	7.15 a.m.	H.	56°	58°	61°	62°	56°	116,000	nil
31†	Harehills Lane (t) ..	Sep. 1 5.45 a.m.	H.	54°	58°	60°	58°	(100°)	< 10,000	nil
32†	Potternewton (a) ..	6.0 a.m.	H.	54°	58°	60°	62°	56°	143,000	nil
33†	Hunslet Road (s) ..	10.15 a.m.	321	54°	58°	60°	65°	62°	133,000	1,000
34†	Hunslet (c)	10.40 a.m.	458	54°	58°	60°	62°	75°	1,093,000	10
35†	Harehills Lane (t) ..	Sep. 8 5.45 a.m.	H.	51°	60°	61°	60°	(100°)	10,000	nil
36†	Potternewton (a) ..	7. 0 a.m.	H.	51°	60°	61°	62°	50°	23,000	nil
37†	Harehills Lane (c) ..	6.55 a.m.	1,120	51°	60°	61°	56°	78°	105,000	10
38†	Dyer Street (s)	10.15 a.m.	53	51°	60°	61°	63°	74°	90,000	100
39†	Harehills Lane (t) ..	Sep. 15 5.35 a.m.	H.	41°	53°	57°	63°	(100°)	none developed	nil
40†	Harehills Lane (c) ..	6.45 a.m.	137	41°	53°	57°	65°	72°	10,000	100
41†	Potternewton (a) ..	7. 0 a.m.	H.	41°	53°	57°	58°	50°	10,000	nil
42†	Wheeler Street (s) ..	10.40 a.m.	87	41°	53°	57°	60°	56°	none developed	10
43*	Potternewton (a) ..	Sep. 19 6.50 a.m.	H.	52°	56°	60°	54°	49°	9,000	nil
44*	Harehills Lane (t) ..	2.20 p.m.	H.	52°	56°	60°	63°	..	< 1,000	nil
45*	Potternewton (a) ..	2.45 p.m.	H.	52°	56°	60°	56°	50°	6,000	nil
46*	Quarry Hill (s)	10.40 a.m.	301	52°	56°	60°	63°	72°	3,000	nil
47*	Kirkgate Depot	Sep. 19 3. 0 p.m. Sept. 20 10. 0 a.m.	H.	52° 51°	56° 59°	60° 60°	.. 58°	.. 46°	11,000	nil
48*	Kirkgate (s)	Sep. 20 10.10 a.m.	211	51°	59°	60°	58°	73°	1,255,000	100
49†	Harehills Lane (t) ..	Sep. 22 5.15 a.m.	H.	49°	57°	59°	63°	..	10,000	10
50†	Potternewton (a) ..	6. 0 a.m.	H.	49°	57°	59°	53°	50°	35,000	10

TABLE VIII c.—*Continued.*

	Place of taking sample.	Time.	Milk-man.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.					No. of colonies in 1 c.c. All kinds.	Growths in McConkey broth per c.c.
				Of air.				Of milk at time of sampling.		
				Philosophical Hall.			Time and place of sampling.			
				Min. previous night.	10 a.m.	4 p.m.				
51†	Richmond Road (h) ..	10.30 a.m.	696	49°	57°	59°	62°	78°	42,000	100
52†	Wheeler Street (s) ..	a.m.	583	49°	57°	59°	65°	69°	430,000	1,000
53*	Potternewton (f.c) ..	Sep. 25 3. 0 p.m.	H.	49°	55°	56°	57°	92°	2,000	nil
54*	Potternewton (a) ..	3.10 p.m.	H.	49°	55°	56°	57°	54°	14,000	nil
55*	York Road (a) ..	Sep. 26 10.55 a.m.	H.	48°	54°	56°	59°	53°	2,800	nil
56*	Freehold Street (h) ..	11. 5 a.m.	279	48°	54°	56°	58°	62°	92,500	100
57†	Potternewton (x)	Sep. 27 3.30 p.m.	H.	49°	54°	58°	58°	50°	23,300	10
		Sep. 29 a.m.		52°	55°	55°	..	..		
58†	Harehills Lane (x) ..	Sep. 29 6.30 a.m.	H.	52°	55°	55°	59°	72°	40,000	10
59†	Potternewton (a) ..	7.15 a.m.	H.	52°	55°	55°	54°	48°	16,600	nil
60†	Hunslet (d)	10. 0 a.m.	240	52°	55°	55°	56°	53°	2,570,000	100
61*	Potternewton (f.c) ..	Oct. 2 2.50 p.m.	H.	43°	48°	54°	51°	92°	700	nil
62*	Potternewton (a) ..	3.10 p.m.	H.	43°	48°	54°	51°	56°	3,600	nil
63*	Duke Street (s)	Oct. 3 11.35 a.m.	229	40°	49°	51°	57°	59°	11,000	100
64*	Potternewton (a)	Oct. 2 2.50 p.m.	H.	43°	48°	54°	51°	56°	10,800	nil
		Oct. 3 11.57 a.m.		40°	49°	51°	59°	59°		
65†	Potternewton (a) ..	Oct. 6 7.15 a.m.	H.	38°	47°	50°	44°	46°	complete liquefaction	100
66†	Cross Green Lane (x)	Oct. 5 7. 0 a.m.	H.	38°	47°	50°	..	..	complete liquefaction	nil
		Oct. 6 9. 0 a.m.								
67†	Spring Close Street (s) ..	Oct. 6 9.25 a.m.	255	38°	47°	50°	60°	63°	complete liquefaction	10
68†	Cross Green Lane (s) ..	9.35 a.m.	375	38°	47°	50°	54°	68°	complete liquefaction	100
69*	Potternewton (a.j) ..	Oct. 9 6.50 a.m.	H.	48°	56°	62°	52°	50°	24,000	nil
70*	Potternewton (a.ij) ..	7.35 a.m.	H.	48°	56°	62°	52°	52°	3,600	nil
71*	Potternewton (x)	Oct. 9 7.15 a.m.	H.	48°	56°	62°	52°	50°	4,500,000	1,000
		Oct. 10 10.15 a.m.		47°	52°	57°	59°	60°		

TABLE VIII c.—*Continued.*

	Place of taking sample.	Time.	Milk-man.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.					No. of colonies in 1 c c. All kinds.	Growth in McConk broth per c.c
				Of air.				Of milk at time of sampling.		
				Philosophical Hall.			Time and place of sampling.			
				Min. previous night.	10 a m.	4 p.m.				
72*	N. E. Station (x)	Oct. 9 9.15 a.m. Oct. 10 10.25 a.m.	1,003	48° 47°	56° 52°	62° 57°	55° 59°	60° 60°	11,500,000	1,000
73†	Harehills Lane (f.x) ..	Oct. 13 6. 0 a.m.	H.	44°	47°	48°	58°	(100°)	180,000	nil
74†	Harehills Lane (f.c) ..	6.30 a.m.	H.	44°	47°	48°	58°	..	6,660,000	10
75†	Potternewton (a) ..	7.15 a.m.	H.	44°	47°	48°	54°	52°	91,300	nil
76†	Hunslet (c)	—	216	44°	47°	48°	50°	56°	16,000,000	1,000
77*	Potternewton (a.x)	Oct. 16 6.50 a.m. 7.15 a.m.	H.	35°	41°	46°	40°	49°	14,000	10
78*	Midland Station	3.40 p.m.	1,013	35°	41°	46°	47°	78°	6,000	nil
79*	York Road (x), v. 77	Oct. 16 6.50 a.m. Oct. 17 10.45 a.m.	H.	35° 33°	41° 40°	46° 47°	40° 58°	49° 57°	240,000	nil
80*	Midland Station (x),v.78	Oct. 16 3.40 p.m. Oct. 17 10.45 a.m.	1,013	35° 33°	41° 40°	46° 47°	47° 58°	78° 57°	42,500	10
81†	Potternewton (a)	Oct. 19 3.15 p.m. Oct.20	H.	39° 36°	43° 42°	45° 47°	46° ..	46° ..	48,500	nil
82†	Potternewton (d.x)	Oct. 19 3.15p.m. Oct. 20	H.	39° 36°	43° 42°	45° 47°	46° ..	87° ..	33,000	nil
83†	Richmond Road (s) ..	Oct. 20 9.40 a.m.	180	36°	42°	47°	54°	62°	25,000,000	100
84†	Wentworth Terrace (h) ..	Oct. 20 9.50 a.m.	63	36°	42°	47°	54°	60°	4,920,000	10
85*	Potternewton (a.x) ..	Oct. 23 6 40 a.m.	H.	36°	43°	47°	41°	46"	5,000	nil
86*	Mid. Station	4.15 p m.	1,009	36°	43°	47°	47°	72°	111,500	100
87*	Potternewton (a.x) v. 85	Oct. 23 6.40 a.m. Oct. 24 10.15 a.m.	H.	36° 36°	43° 44°	47° 47°	41° 66°	46° 66°	802,000	100
88*	Mid. Station (x). v. 86	Oct. 23 4.15 p.m. Oct. 24 10.15 p.m.	1,009	36° 36°	43° 44°	47° 47°	47° 66°	72° 66	2,050,000	1,000
89†	Harehills Lane (t.j)	Oct. 26 2.15p.m. Oct. 27	H.	39° 44°	45° 47°	47° 52°	57° ..	.. ..	< 1,000	nil
90†	Harehills Lane (t.ij)	Oct. 26 2.55 p.m. Oct. 27	H.	39° 44°	45° 47°	47° 52°	58° ..	.. ..	< 1,000	nil

TABLE VIII c.—*Continued.*

	Place of taking sample.	Time.	Milkman.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.					No. of colonies in 1 c.c. All kinds	Growths in McConkey broth per c.c.
				Of air.				Of milk at time of sampling.		
				Philosophical Hall.			Time and place of sampling.			
				Min. previous night.	10 a.m.	4 p.m.				
91†	Potternewton (a)	Oct. 26 3.10 p.m. Oct. 27	H.	39° 44°	45° 47°	47° 52°	49° ..	45° ..	85,000	nil
92†	Bridge Street (s)	Oct. 26 3.45p.m. Oct. 27	953	39° 44°	45° 47°	47° 52°	60° ..	53° ..	330,000	10
93*	Potternewton (a)	Oct. 30 6.45 a.m.	H.	41°	48°	51°	49°	48°	93,000	10
94*	Park Square (x)	Oct. 30 even. Oct. 31 9.35 a.m.	2	41° 41°	48° 44°	51° 48°	.. 54°	.. 54°	26,600,000	1,000
95*	Kirkgate (x) v. 93	Oct. 30 6.45 a.m. Oct. 31 9.15 a.m.	H.	41° 41°	48° 44°	51° 48°	49° 59°	48° 59°	1,117,000	10
96†	Potternewton (a)	Nov. 2 3.15 p.m. Nov. 3 morn.	H.	46° 43°	49° 46°	51° 49°	54° 44°	48° ..	10,650	10
97†	Potternewton (a)	Nov. 3 morn.	H.	43°	46°	49°	44°	46°	10,500	nil
98†	Upper Cross Street (s)	Nov. 3 9.30 a.m.	187	43°	46°	49°	50°	65°	206,000	10
99†	York Street (s)	9.45 a.m.	199	43°	46°	49°	52°	54°	20,000,000	100
100†	Potternewton (a)	Nov. 10 7.15 a.m.	H.	38°	40°	44°	44°	46°	24,300	10
101†	Elland Road (s)	9.15 a.m.	545	38°	40°	44°	55°	66°	226,700	10
102†	New Princess Street (s)	9.30 a.m.	208	38°	40°	44°	57°	62°	73,300	100
103†	Sweet Street (d)	10.15 a.m.	791	38°	40°	44°	48°	60°	3,330,000	100
104*	Lower Wortley (c)	Nov. 14 4.40 p.m.	78	40°	44°	45°	44°	72°	15,500	10
105†	Potternewton (a.j)	Nov. 17 7.15 a.m.	H.	34°	37°	39°	38°	40°	1,766	nil
106†	Potternewton (a.ij)	8. 0 a.m.	H.	34°	37°	39°	38°	40°	700	nil
107†	St. James' Place (s)	9.30 a.m.	14	34°	37°	39°	48°	54°	40,000	10
108†	St. James' Street (c)	9.45 a.m.	74	34°	37°	39°	48°	64°	60,000	10
109*	Harehills Lane (f)	Nov. 22 6.35 a.m.	H.	37°	42°	46°	32°	92°	3,950	nil
110*	Potternewton (a)	6.45 a.m.	H.	37°	42°	46°	32°	42°	7,000	10
111*	Midland Station	4.45 p.m.	1,232	37°	42°	46°	44°	72°	206,000	10

TABLE VIII c.—*Continued.*

	Place of taking sample.	Time.	Milk-man.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.					No. of colonies in 1 c.c. All kinds.	Growth in McConk broth per c.c.
				Of air.				Of milk at time of sampling.		
				Philosophical Hall.			Time and place of sampling.			
				Min. previous night.	10 a.m.	4 p.m.				
112†	Station, Headingley	Nov. 24 3.25p.m. Nov. 25 morn.	1,012	42° 41°	44° 43°	45° 46°	48° ..	85° ..	12,000	10
113†	Station, Headingley	Nov. 24 3.27p.m. Nov. 25	1,025	42° 41°	44° 43°	45° 46°	48° ..	76° ..	16,000	10
114†	Station, Headingley	Nov. 24 3.30 p.m. Nov. 25	1,028	42° 41°	44° 43°	45° 46°	48° ..	52° ..	63,000	nil
115†	Potternewton (a)	Nov. 24 3. 0 p.m. Nov. 25 10. 0 a.m.	H.	42° 41°	44° 43°	45° 46°	48° ..	42° ..	103,000	nil
116*	Potternewton (a) ..	Nov. 28 6.45 a.m.	H.	40°	44°	46°	42°	46°	3,000	nil
117*	Midland Station	Nov. 29 10.10 a.m.	1,198	37°	40°	44°	45°	67°	142,000	100
118*	Kirkgate (a.x) ..	Nov. 28 6.45 a.m. Nov. 29 11.15 a.m.	H.	40° 37°	44° 40°	46° 44°	42° 67°	46° 62°	100,000	nil
119†	Station, Headingley	Nov. 30 3.25p.m. Dec. 1	1,029	39° 39°	41° 41°	45° 46°	46° ..	72° ..	183,000	nil
120†	Station, Headingley	Nov. 30 3.27p.m. Dec. 1	1,030	39° 39°	41° 41°	45° 46°	46° ..	75° ..	50,000	nil
121†	Midland Station	Nov. 30 4. 0 p.m. Dec. 1	1,031	39° 39°	41° 41°	45° 46°	44° ..	72° ..	37,000	nil
122†	Potternewton (a)	Nov. 30 4. 0 p.m. Dec. 1	H.	39° 39°	41° 41°	45° 46°	44° ..	46° ..	19,000	nil
123*	Potternewton (a) ..	Dec. 4 7.15 a.m.	H.	39°	42°	45°	44°	42°	10,250	10
124*	Kirkgate (s)	4.30 p.m.	211	39°	42°	45°	63°	66°	150,000	100
125*	Kirkgate (v. 123) ..	Dec. 4 11.30 a.m.	H.	39°	42°	45°	52°	43°	35,000	10
126†	Moor Rd., Headingley (c)	Dec. 7 4.15 p.m. Dec. 8	79	45° 45°	52° 48°	53° 49°	50° ..	66° ..	59,000	10
127†	Potternewton (a)	Dec. 7 4.10 p.m. Dec. 8	H.	45° 45°	52° 48°	53° 49°	48° ..	46° ..	13,000	nil
128†	Harehills Lane (f) ..	Dec. 8 7.15 a.m.	H.	45°	48°	49°	52°	78°	1,189,000	10

TABLE VIII c.—*Continued.*

	Place of taking sample.	Time.	Milkman.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.					No. of colonies in 1 c.c. All kinds.	Growths in McConkey broth per c.c.
				Of air.				Of milk at time of sampling.		
				Philosophical Hall.			Time and place of sampling.			
				Min. previous night.	10 a.m.	4 p.m.				
129†	Potternewton (a) ..	Dec. 8 7.30 a.m.	H.	45°	48°	49°	52°	48°	11,000	nil
130*	Potternewton (a)	Dec. 11 6.45 7.15	H.	39°	40°	43°	34°	38°	6,050	nil
131*	Midland Station	10.55 a.m.	1033	39°	40°	43°	41°	60°	13,500	nil
132†	Potternewton (d)	Dec. 16 3.45 p.m. Dec 17	H.	43 ..	45°. ..	46° ..	46° ..	80° ..	7,000	nil
133†	Potternewton (a)	Dec. 16 4.10 p.m. Dec. 18	H.	43° ..	45° ..	46° ..	46° ..	48° ..	7,000	nil
134†	Harehills Lane (c) ..	4.55 p.m.	1034	43°	45°	46°	56°	76°	45,000	nil
135†	Gipton (c)	4.30 p.m.	137	43°	45°	46°	56°	85°	13,000	nil
136*	Potternewton (c) ..	Dec. 18 2.40 p.m.	H.	40°	42°	43°	43°	86°	11,000	10
137*	Potternewton (a) ..	3.40 p.m.	H.	40°	42°	43°	43°	44°	15,000	10
138*	Brownhill Crescent (h) ..	4.32 p.m.	496	40°	42°	43°	58°	68°	27,500	nil
139†	Potternewton (f.c)	Dec. 18 3.40 p.m. Dec. 19	H.	40° 38°	42° 43°	43° 45°	43° ..	86° ..	5,000	nil
140†	Potternewton (a)	Dec. 18 3.45 p.m. Dec. 19	H.	40° 38°	42° 43°	43° 45°	43° ..	44° ..	31,000	10
141†	Brownhill Crescent (h)	Dec. 18 4.50 p.m. Dec. 19	496	40° 38°	42° 43°	43° 45°	58° ..	68° ..	31500	nil
142†	Potternewton (c) ..	1906. Jan. 5 6.50 a.m.	H.	42°	46°	47°	42°	87°	3,000	nil
143†	Potternewton (a) ..	7. 0 a.m.	H.	42°	46°	47°	42°	39°	2,000	nil
144†	Park Lane (d)	11.15 a.m.	2	42°	46°	47°	54°	63°	10,000	nil
145*	Potternewton (c) ..	6.50 a.m.	H.	42°	46°	47°	42°	87°	8,600	nil
146*	Potternewton (a) ..	7. 0 a.m.	H.	42°	46°	47°	42°	39°	58,200	10
147*	Park Lane (d)	11.15 a.m.	2	42°	46°	47°	54°	63°	69,100	10
148*	Potternewton (c) ..	Jan. 12 7.0 a.m.	H.	40°	47°	48°	43°	88°	10,300	nil
149*	Potternewton (a) ..	7.15 a.m.	H.	40°	47°	48°	43°	40°	5,900	nil
150†	Potternewton (c) ..	7. 0 a.m.	H.	40°	47°	48°	43°	88°	16,400	nil
151†	Potternewton (a) ..	7.15 a.m.	H.	40°	47°	48°	43°	40°	18,200	nil
152†	Potternewton (c) ..	7.25 a.m.	H.	40°	47°	48°	43°	40°	8,200	nil

TABLE VIII c.—*Continued.*

	Place of taking sample.	Time.	Milk-man.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit. Of air. Philosophical Hall. Min. previous night.	10 a.m.	4 p.m.	Time and place of sampling.	Of milk at time of sampling.	No. of colonies in 1 c.c. All kinds.	Grow in McCo brot per c
153†	Park Lane (s)	9.45 a.m.	994	40°	47°	48°	55°	65°	15,700	ni
154*	Potternewton (c) ..	Jan. 19 6.45 a.m.	H.	32°	39°	41°	32°	86°	6,000	ni
155*	Potternewton (a) ..	7. 0 a.m.	H.	32°	39°	41°	43°	39°	500	11
156†	Potternewton (a)	Jan. 18 3. 0 p.m. Jan. 19 10.30 a.m.	H.	37° 32°	40° 39°	42° 41°	44° ..	42° ..	28,000	nil
157†	Potternewton (a) ..	Jan. 19 7. 0 a.m.	67	32°	39°	41°	43°	39°	44,000	nil
158†	Mill Hill (d)	10. 0 a.m.	776	32°	39°	41°	45°	63°	1,600,000	100
159†	Midland Station	10.20 a.m.	1,018	32°	39°	41°	42°	68°	610,000	100
160†	Potternewton (a) ..	Jan. 26 7. 0 a.m.	H.	43°	50°	51°	47°	42°	10,000	nil
161†	Potternewton (d) ..	8.10 a.m.	39	43°	50°	51°	88°	80°	145,000	100
162†	Ellerby Terrace (d) ..	10.20 a.m.	34	43°	50°	51°	63°	68°	67,000	10
163†	Easy Road (h)	10.30 a.m.	917	43°	50°	51°	52°	50°	300 000	nil
164†	Potternewton (a) ..	Feb. 2 7.30 a.m.	H.	38°	42°	46°	44°	42°	20,000	nil
165†	Richmond Street (s) ..	10. 0 a.m.	564	38°	42°	46°	59°	68°	1,000,000	nil
166†	Richmond Street (s) ..	10.10 a.m.	750	38°	42°	46°	59°	72°	151,000	nil
167†	Ellerby Lane (kitchen) ..	10.20 a.m.	226	38°	42°	46°	59°	60°	137,000	nil
168*	Potternewton (a) ..	Feb. 7 6.50 a.m.	H.	33°	39°	44°	36°	42°	1,900	nil
169*	Park Lane (s)	10.45 a.m.	994	33°	39°	44°	54°	55°	35,000	10
170†	Potternewton (a) ..	Feb. 9 6.30 a.m.	H.	30°	31°	39°	38°	42°	70,000	10
171†	York Street (s)	10.10 a.m.	199	30°	31°	39°	51°	52°	350,000	nil
172†	York Road (s)	9.50 a.m.	413	30°	31°	39°	41°	55°	1,000,000	1,00
173†	York Road (s.g) ..	10. 5 a.m.	414	30°	31°	39°	48°	38°	92,000	nil
174*	Potternewton (a) ..	Feb. 15 6.45 a.m.	H.	32°	36°	41°	34°	42°	4,650	nil
175*	Richmond Street (s) ..	10.55 a.m.	750	32°	36°	41°	55°	60°	6,300	nil
176*	Harehills Lane (t.j) ..	Feb. 22 2.30 p.m.	H.	33°	35°	45°	55°	(100°)	< 1,000	nil
177*	Harehills Lane (f) ..	2.33 p.m.	H.	33°	35°	45°	55°	89°	4,050	nil
178*	Potternewton (a) ..	3. 5 p.m.	H.	33°	35°	45°	42°	42°	4,250	nil

TABLE VIII c.—*Continued.*

	Place of taking sample.	Time.	Milk-man.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.					No. of colonies in 1 c.c. All kinds.	Growths in McConkey broth per c.c.
				Of air.				Of milk at time of sampling.		
				Philosophical Hall.			Time and place of sampling.			
				Min. previous night.	10 a.m.	4 p.m.				
179*	Harehills Lane (c) ..	March 9 3. 0 p.m.	H.	38°	40°	42°	45°	84°	8,600	nil
180*	Potternewton (x) ..	3.15 p.m.	H.	38°	40°	42°	45°	82°	2,850	nil
181*	Kirkgate Depot (x) ..	4.45 p.m.	H.	38°	40°	42°	54°	54°	404,500	10
182*	Kirkgate Depot ..	March 15 3. 0 p.m.	H.	35°	51°	53°	..	..	16,650	nil
		March 16 10.40 a.m.		33°	49°	56°	43°	44°		
183*	Kirkgate	March 10.45 a.m.	H.	33°	49°	56°	43°	42°	41,350	10
184*	Kirkgate (s)	10.50 a.m.	422	33°	49°	56°	44°	45°	5,700	nil
185†	Potternewton (d.c) ..	March 30 7. 0 a.m.	H.	36°	45°	48°	40°	88°	26,000	nil
186†	Harehills Road (d.c.) ..	7.20 a.m.	543	36°	45°	48°	44°	83°	43,000	nil
187*	Potternewton (a) ..	7.20 a.m.	H.	36°	45°	48°	45°	42°	7,500	nil
188*	Potternewton Dairy	March 29 3. 0 p.m.	H.	37°	41°	46°	..	..	63,400	nil
		March 30 7.30 a.m.		36°	45°	48°	45°	44°		
189*	Park Lane (d)	March 30 10.30 a.m.	2	36°	45°	48°	50°	60°	74,200	10
190*	Harehills Lane (t.j) ..	April 24 6.15 a.m.	H.	37°	43°	44°	59°	(100°)	600	nil
191*	Potternewton (a) ..	6.35 a.m.	H.	37°	43°	44°	48°	46°	2,800	nil
192*	Gipton Wood (a) ..	6.45 a.m.	543	37°	43°	44°	..	..	10,400	10
193*	Potternewton (d.c) ..	May 2 7. 5 a.m.	H.	36°	47°	48°	43°	90°	4,000	nil
194*	Potternewton (a) ..	7.15 a.m.	H.	36°	47°	48°	43°	46°	14,100	nil
195*	Templenewsam (b) ..	7.47 a.m.	1,116	36°	47°	48°	45°	71°	37,200	10
196*	Kirkgate Depot (a) ..	May 26 10.30 a.m.	H.	48°	53°	56°	50°	48°	2,550	nil
197*	Kirkgate Depot (a)	May 25 3. 0 p.m.	H.	46°	55°	56°	..	..	3,000	nil
		May 26 10.35 a.m.		48°	53°	56°	50°	44°		
198*	Park Lane (d)	May 26 11.10 a.m.	2	48°	53°	56°	54°	58°	6,050	100

TABLE IX.

Samples of food sent to the City Analyst for examination during the 52 weeks ended 30th December, 1905.

Article.	Genuine.	Poor in quality.	Adulterated.	Total.	Summoned.	Convicted.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.
Milk	430	70	22	522	20	17	3
Butter	20	...	8	28	8	6	2
Jam	...	...	4	4	..	...	...
Lard	4	...	...	4	...	...	...
Mace	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Tinned Peas	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Vinegar	24	...	4	28	1	1	...
Cordial	...	...	5	5	...	...	...
Tomato Sauce	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Castor Oil	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
Seidlitz Powder	3	...	1	4	...	...	...
Total	485	70	45	600	29	24	5

TABLE IXa.

Summonses issued during the 52 weeks of 1905 under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875, 1879 and 1899*, for articles other than butter.

No. of sample.	Article.	Percentage of adulteration.	Fines.			Remarks.
			£	s.	d.	
4	Milk	8½% added water	3	0	0	and costs
13	Do.	7% do.	2	0	0	do.
49	Do.	23% fat removed		—		withdrawn
50	Do.	40% do.		—		do.
165	Do.	17% added water	5	0	0	and costs
166	Do.	31% do.	3	0	0	
167	Do.	8½% do.		—		bound for six months
237	Do.	11% do.	2	0	0	and costs
244	Do.	9% do.	2	0	0	do.
300	Do.	10% do.	3	0	0	do.
370	Do.	9% do.	0	10	0	
509	Do.	17% do.	5	0	0	
510	Do.	9½% do.		—		to pay costs
515	Do.	9% do.		—		do.
540	Do.	3½% do. 12% fat removed		—		discharged on warranty
543	Do.	14% fat removed	1	0	0	and costs
571	Do.	17% added water	1	0	0	
581	Do.	29% do.		—		to pay costs
593	Do.	4% do. 6½% fat removed		—		do.
598	Do.	32% added water	10	0	0	
		£	37	10	0	

* For cases under Margarine Act see table IXb.

TABLE IXb.

Other Summonses taken out under the Margarine Act, 1887, and the Food and Drugs Acts, 1875, 1879 and 1899, during the 52 weeks ended 30th December, 1905.

No. of sample.	Article.	Percentage of adulteration.	Fines.			Remarks.
			£	s.	d.	
160	Butter ...	86% foreign fat...	1	0	0	and costs
172	Do. ...	88% do.	—			to pay costs
250	Do. ...	89% do.	1	0	0	and costs
311	Do. ...	87% do.	—			dismissed on invoice
320	Do. ...	85% do.	1	0	0	and costs
321	Do. ...	86% do.	0	2	6	and costs
354	Do. ...	88% do.	—			dismissed on invoice
596	Do. ...	88% do.	1	5	0	and costs
440	Vinegar	—	1	0	0	and costs
—	For giving false warranty in writing ...		3	0	0	and costs
—	For refusing to sell milk to Inspector ...		2	0	0	and costs
		£	10	7	6	

TABLE IXc.

Adulterated Samples where no proceedings were taken.

No. of Sample.	Article.	Adulteration.	Remarks.
2	Milk	48% fat removed	unofficial sample
3	Do.	3% water added	purchased officially
8	Do.	1% do.	do.
10	Do.	5% do.	do.
12	Do.	4% do.	do.
16	Do.	2½% do.	do.
58	Do.	6% fat removed	do.
61	Do.	2% water added	do.
62	Do.	9% fat removed	do.
63	Do.	1% do.	do.
71	Do.	1½% water added	do.
78	Do.	4% do.	do.
87	Do.	1½% do.	do.
97	Do.	1½% do.	do.
104	Do.	2½% do.	do.
108	Do.	4½% do.	do.
110	Do.	1½% do.	do.
111	Do.	3% do.	do.
113	Do.	2% do.	do.
114	Do.	1% do.	do.
116	Do.	4½% do.	do.
121	Do.	3½% do.	do.
122	Do.	1% fat removed	do.
131	Do.	3% water added	do.
133	Do.	2% do.	do.
135	Do.	1% do.	do.
169	Do.	3½% fat removed	do.
177	Do.	2% water added	do.
192	Do.	1% do.	do.
203	Do.	1½% do.	do.
204	Do.	3% do.	do.
207	Do.	3% do.	do.
222	Do.	2% do.	do.
227	Do.	3½% fat removed	do.
233	Do.	1% do.	do.
235	Do.	2% do.	do.
238	Do.	1½% do.	do.
268	Do.	3½% water added	do.
273	Do.	1% do.	do.
339	Do.	1½% do.	do.
351	Do.	4% do.	do.
374	Do.	4½% do.	do.
377	Do.	4% do. 3% fat removed	do.
379	Do.	2% water added	do.
380	Do.	2% do.	do.
386	Do.	4% do.	do.
387	Do.	4% do.	do.
388	Do.	5½% do. 6% fat removed	do.
393	Do.	4% water added	do.
433	Do.	5% do.	do.
465	Do.	3% do.	do.
477	Do.	3% do.	do.
482	Do.	3% do.	do.
484	Do.	4% do.	unofficial sample
487	Do.	2% do.	purchased officially
490	Do.	1% fat removed	do.
491	Do.	4½% water added, 3% fat removed	do.
494	Do.	4% water added	do.
500	Do.	4% fat removed	do.
501	Do.	2½% water added, 9% fat removed	unofficial sample
505	Do.	3½% water added	purchased officially
506	Do.	3½% do.	do.
527	Do.	3½% do.	do.
540	Do.	3% do. 12% fat removed	do.
541	Do.	4½% do.	do.
569	Do.	4% fat removed	do.
572	Do.	3½% do.	do.
575	Do.	1½% do.	do.
592	Do.	2% water added	do.
594	Do.	3½% do.	do.

Meat and markets.—The inspectors paid 5,189 visits to 96 private slaughter-houses, two public, and two knackers' yards. They have also visited the general market, the wholesale meat market, and the cattle market, the shops in the town in which meat, fish and fruit are sold, and two knackers' yards. Their visits to these number 5,059.

TABLE X.

Slaughter House and Meat Inspection, 52 weeks ended 30th December, 1905.

Class of meat seized and destroyed.	Weight in stones of 14 lb.	No. of seizures.	No. of persons summoned.	No. of convictions.	Penalties.
Beef... ...	63	3	3	2	Imprisonment, 6 weeks. Do. 3 months.

It will be seen from table X that three official seizures were made. Four summonses were issued ; two of them, however, on the same person.

A screw butcher who had been previously convicted and sent to prison for an offence at Middlesbrough, and who had since been living in a neighbouring district of the West Riding, had settled in Leeds. On October 25th, the inspectors learnt that there had been slaughtered for him a tuberculous animal, which they had seen in the neighbourhood of the market and on which they were keeping their eyes. The butcher claimed the meat in my presence. It was condemned the following day by the Stipendiary, and afterwards a summons was issued against tne butcher as owner of the meat, and another against the occupier of the private slaughter-house in which it had been killed.

Before these summonses, however, were issued, on the 3rd of November we seized the four quarters of another cow, also tuberculous and unfit for food, in the shop of the man who had slaughtered the previous animal for the butcher, and the same day at the shop of the butcher himself, three quarters of another cow also unfit for food. A third summons was therefore issued against the man who had killed the previous animal for having unsound meat upon his premises, and a fourth against the butcher, the owner as is believed of all three carcases. When the summonses were returnable the slaughterer and the slaughter-house keeper in the first case attended. The owner of the meat did not and a warrant was issued. The case against the other men was partly heard, but not completed. Later, the slaughterer of the first animal was sent to prison for six weeks without the option of a fine, for having unsound meat in his shop.

For some time the screw butcher managed to evade the detectives, but he was eventually brought to Leeds from Glasgow, and early this year sentenced to three months' imprisonment without the option of a fine—the maximum penalty. As the slaughter-house keeper appeared to have been merely guilty of carelessness, the summons was withdrawn on the completion of the case against the owner.

In addition to the articles seized officially, and included in table X., 55,254 lbs. of beef, 5,073 of mutton, 7,105 of veal, 4,459 of pork, and 546 of fish, together 72,437 lbs., or 5,174 stones were destroyed by the owners with our consent. English offal, consisting of tripe, livers, plucks, &c., weighing 2,019 lbs. was destroyed. What our inspectors describe as foreign offal, to the extent of 5,333 lbs. was also destroyed. German sausages, foreign lard and other animal matter to the extent of 2,128 lbs., 1,100 eggs, and 24 lbs. of bacon were also destroyed, and vegetables to the weight of 5,908 lbs. There were also destroyed, 2,387 lbs. of fruit.

Ten Sunday morning visits were made. Prospect Row, the resort of hawkers, shops in High Street, St. Peter's Street, York Street, and Marsh Lane in the North-East Ward, and others in the Holbeck and Hunslet districts were visited. Occasionally a piece of frozen meat which had been kept rather too long was found and the owner allowed to destroy it. But on the whole the meat examined was not exactly unfit for food.

The meat destroyed privately includes the carcases and organs of three animals affected with anthrax. One case occurred in March, at Beeston, within the borough. The animal had been bought at the Otley auction some weeks earlier and it is uncertain how it became infected with the disease. There was no attempt to sell the carcase, which was destroyed by us.

In August a case occurred at Stanningley. We destroyed the carcase and organs and the Contagious Diseases officials took charge of the disinfection of the premises.

TABLE XI.

Smoke, 1905 (52 weeks).

Complaints received	25
Furnaces inspected	8,305
Observations taken of chimneys (for a period of sixty minutes each)	1,740
Total number of minutes dense smoke	3,026
Average minutes duration of dense smoke during each observation of one hour (1 minute 43 seconds)	
Smoke prevention appliances adapted to furnaces ...	83
Chimneys newly erected	11
Furnaces in connection with new chimneys	43
Notices served upon manufacturers	7
Do. do. stokers	21
Persons summoned before the magistrates	2
Do. convicted	2
Total amount in fines ..	£1 0s. 0d.
Costs	8s. 0d.

A third case occurred in October, this time outside the borough. The carcase and organs had been consigned to a merchant in the Leeds wholesale meat market. He drew the inspector's attention to them. They were at once sent to the destructor and the West Riding Constabulary informed of the facts. A fine of £5 and costs was obtained by the County police from the owner for not reporting.

REMOVAL AND DISINFECTING WORK.

Removals.—In addition to the work shown in tables XII. and XIII., our staff also removed 353 contacts to Manston Hall Cottages, Seacroft. They also took five persons to the Gildersome Convalescent Home, four from the town and one from Manston Hall. They took one from Manston Hall to the General Infirmary and one to the Women and Children's hospital, one from the Killingbeck hospital to the Bramley Union Workhouse, one from home to the Leeds Union Workhouse, and one home from the General Infirmary. A case of smallpox was removed from Halton to the Waterloo Cottage Hospital for the District Authority, making a total of 363 removals. There were also 41 other ambulance journeys where removal did not take place.

Disinfection.—It is not mentioned in table XII. that 489 persons went or were taken to one of our disinfecting stations. Each had a bath and his or her clothes disinfected.

The work of the disinfecting staff included some disinfections on account of phthisis, which it may be interesting to separate from the details given in table XII. The houses disinfected on account of this disease were 186, whilst 399 rooms were stoved with sulphur, and in 2 the paper was stripped. Beds and mattresses to the number of 514, articles of bed clothing to the number of 919, articles of wearing apparel and miscellaneous articles to the number of 493 and 306 respectively were removed and disinfected at the station.

TABLE XII.

Work done by Disinfecting Staff, 1905 (52 weeks).

Houses disinfected	2,362
Rooms disinfected (stripped 310, limewashed 278)	5,900
Beds and mattresses disinfected	11,001
Articles of bed clothing disinfected	18,623
Articles of wearing apparel disinfected	52,608
Miscellaneous articles disinfected	43,853

TABLE XIII.

Cases removed to hospital by our own staff.

Classified according to diseases certified

Small-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhus fever.	Typhoid fever.	Other diseases.	Total, 1905.
132	730	165	1	140	41	1,209

(52 weeks).

TABLE XIV.

Return for the 52 weeks ended 30th December, 1905, of patients in hospital.

	1 Small-pox.	2 Scarlet fever.	3 Diphtheria.	4 Typhus fever.	5 Enteric, or typhoid fever	6 Other or doubtful cases.	7 Total.
No. in Hospital on Saturday, 31st December, 1904	7	125	15	...	19	13	179
No. since admitted ...	126	720	153	...	185	207	1,391
No. discharged	130	721	135	...	154	182	1,322
No. died	3	29	14	...	28	12	86
No. remaining in Hospital, 30th December, 1905...	...	95	19	...	22	26	162

We are now well off for disinfecting stations. We have a new one at Kidacre Street with a large and small steam chest of the Lyon's type, and a drying chamber. There are also two bath rooms and two waiting rooms. The whole is worked by steam from the Kidacre Street destructor.

We have at our newly re-constructed station at Burmantofts two old but efficient steam disinfectors,—a Warner which we have had some years, and a Washington Lyons, which was removed from the Beckett Street Hospital when the latter was pulled down. We have convenience for drying the clothes which have been through the steam chest, and two good bathrooms, with waiting-rooms attached, to both sides. We have also a laundry divided into two parts, one on each side of the disinfecting station,—a receiving place for the steeping and preliminary washing of soiled linen before disinfection, and a drying, ironing, and getting-up room for the treatment of the linen which has been through the preliminary washing and then through the disinfector.

Flushing.—During the 52 weeks of the year, 9 carts, each with 2 attendants, have been employed flushing drains. In this period 57,461 house drains, 34,092 water closets, and 36,234 gullies have been flushed, chiefly on account of illness. The above-mentioned figures include the flushing of drains in connection with 334 schools. In addition to this, 2 men with a horse and cart have been engaged putting an iron solution into tanks connected with the sewers, and in this manner 18,630 gallons of disinfecting solution have been allowed to trickle into certain of the sewers. This last shows a considerable increase of this part of our work in the year.

CANAL BOATS AND TEMPORARY DWELLINGS.

It is not necessary to deal in detail with the whole of the matters contained in tables XV., XVI., and XVII., which are on the lines of those in last year's report. I propose,

TABLE XV.

Canal Boats (52 weeks).

Registered during the year 1905	8
Transferred to fresh owners	—
Struck off register	1
On register, 30th December, 1905	401
Visits of inspection to wharves and locks ...	1,102
Boats completely inspected	381

TABLE XVI.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

	Houses.	Rooms.
Registered during the year; let as furnished rooms	4	16
Struck off register	12	24
On register, 30th December, 1905	210	394
Houses let in lodgings visited, but not registered	245	507
Visits for registration purposes	4	16
Visits for additional inspection ...	3,268	
Nuisances found and abated—		
	Found.	Abated.
Overcrowded rooms	39	39
Dirty rooms	100	100
Dirty and bad bedding	24	24
Dilapidated dwellings	85	83
Defective drains	75	75
Dirty closets	10	10
Total ...	333	331

TABLE XVII.

Other work of Temporary Dwellings Inspector.

Visits to common lodging-houses	1,305
„ „ „ as to small pox	440
„ furnished rooms as to small pox	2,188
„ vans	210
„ tents	91
„ cellar dwellings	70
„ „ „ closed	15
„ overcrowded houses	9
„ infectious diseases	54
„ test drains	36
„ as to other causes	555
University lodging houses—	
Houses inspected, 29; containing 97 rooms.	
Drain testings, 29 (defects found 29, in 12 houses).	
Retesting of drains of houses previously examined (1904) 45 (defects found 4, in 4 houses).	
Total visits to these houses	93
Total	5,066

however, to say a little about the last addition to the work of the lodging house inspectors, that of investigating the lodging houses on the University list.

Students' lodgings.—Mr. Carter has compiled this year, for the first time, a table dealing with the houses examined since we commenced our systematic inspection of students' lodgings in 1901. We have omitted the addresses of the houses, distinguishing them only by the number in our register. Most of the houses examined are in the North West ward.

In 1901, when the thing was new, we examined, by smell test, 61 houses, and we got a positive result from the test, showing that something was wrong with the drainage in 31 of them—more than half. Before the house was put upon the University list the defects found were in every case remedied. In one case, No. 56, the house was not put on the list at all, as the defects were not remedied in time. This house shortly after became unoccupied. It remained unoccupied for some time. Work has been done since which would probably prevent the smell test from revealing any defect, but the actual requirements of our department in regard to students' lodging houses have not been complied with. Where we grant a certificate we insist upon conditions, some of which we might not be able to enforce under an ordinary nuisance prosecution.

The figures at the top of the columns in table XVIII. refer to the years in which the examinations were made. The sign + means that the examination of the houses by the smell test gave a positive result indicating a defect in the drainage. The sign – indicates that the smell of the test was not discovered anywhere either inside the house or in its immediate proximity. A thick vertical line in the table after the result of the smell test in any year shows that application was not made after that year for inclusion in the list.

In Nos. 2, 9, 21, 32, 38, and 91, although the result of the test was negative and is so entered in the table, there were structural conditions which in our opinion required to be altered. Some of them were such as would probably have led to a positive result at some later time. In No. 2 the soil-pipe acted as a rain-water pipe, and there were damp walls in the basement. In No. 9 the water closet was situated in the middle of the house. In No. 21, which had a water closet in the basement, the soil-pipe acted as a rain water pipe. In No. 32 the bath room was dirty. In No. 38 the water closet pan was offensive and the cistern defective. All these occurred amongst the 30 which gave a negative result to the test made the first year (1901). In No. 91 the result had been negative when the house was first submitted for examination in 1904. The fall pipes, however, were still connected to the drains. These and some other matters were put right and next year the house again gave a negative result.

At first it had not been thought necessary to examine the following year a house which had given a negative result, or where the defect found had been remedied and a further test made with a negative result. It was found, however, on re-examining houses in 1903 which had been examined with a negative result in 1901, that two of these (No. 2 and No. 33) gave positive results in 1903, whilst Nos. 4, 19, and 24, which had been examined in 1901, and the defects put right, showed other defects in 1903. Amongst the houses submitted in 1903 which had been examined the previous year, one (No. 65) gave a negative result in 1902 and a positive one in 1903 It was therefore thought desirable to make it a general rule—*first*, that no house should be regarded as fit to be put on the list unless two separate testings of the drainage revealed no defect; and *second*, that where a defect was found, and thought to be remedied, two tests with negative results should be made before registering the house. Since 1902, therefore, where the result of the first test was negative, a second has been made with a like negative result before the house is entered on the list of lodgings. When the result of a test is positive, or when there is a condition likely to lead soon to a positive result, a house is not now entered upon the list of lodgings until the defects have been remedied, and two further tests made, both with a negative result.

It will be remembered that none of the 61 cases examined in 1901 were re-tested in 1902. The drainage of all the houses, however, whose occupiers applied for registration in 1903 was tested whether it had been tested before or not. In 1903, as already said, 5 of the 34 houses which had been found right, or put right in 1901, again yielded positive results on our testing.

Of the 12 houses examined or placed on the list for the first time in 1902, seven were found defective and the defects remedied. Five of these 12 houses were not presented for registration the following year, but of the seven which were one showed a defect.

Of the 15 houses offered for registration for the first time in 1903, nine showed defects which were remedied before the houses were certified. Ten of the fifteen were offered again in 1904. One (No. 85) does not seem to have been re-examined, but the nine which were all gave negative results, and in the eight of them which we examined again (*i.e.*, for the third time) in 1905 the result was again negative in all.

In 1904 30 new houses were offered for registration, and 13 gave a positive result to one or other of the two tests. Of the 30 only 13 were put upon the list for report in 1905, and of these 13 in two (both of which had given double negative results in the previous year) the result was positive.

In 1905 29 new houses were put on the list. Twelve of them gave positive re-action to the test, 17 did not, although tested a second time.

It will be thus seen that during the five years 147 houses have been thus examined for the first time, and 72, or 49 per cent., were found to have defective drainage. The defects were, with the exception of the one already mentioned, in every case remedied, and the drains tested with a negative result. Sixty-four houses, which had been either without a detected defect at the first examination, or where the defect had been remedied, were examined later a second time. Of these 35 were examined two years after they were first certified as sound, and 5 of them gave positive results.

Twenty-nine were examined a second time the year after they had satisfied us, and 3 of the 29 gave positive results. Of the whole 64, 8, or 12½ per cent., responded to our test on the second examination. The numbers are small, but it is perhaps worth noticing that of the 35, where a two years' interval had occurred, the percentage found faulty was 14·3; of the 29 examined with only a year's interval the percentage was 10·3. Thirty-eight were examined in this way a third time, and two were found defective (5·3 per cent.). Twenty-four were tested a fourth year, one failing (4 per cent.).

It will be noticed in regard to No. 19 which was on our list for four years, in three of which we tested its drainage, that this was found faulty on each of these three occasions. On the first occasion the joint of the water closet in the basement allowed the smell of the test to escape into the house, and the yard drain similarly allowed escape into the yard. The joints of the water closets were made good and several pipes in the yard taken up, until the result of a new test was negative. There was no disconnecting chamber and no means of applying a water test. No test was made in 1902. In 1903 the smell of the test in the watercloset of the basement again indicated a leakage. It was found that rats in the two years' interval had made burrows into the house from the neighbourhood of the sewer, and that leaky joints in the water closet drain outside had allowed the smell of the test to come up these burrows into the house. The faulty drain was laid bare for about three yards. It was found that the bend pipe and the pipes of the drain leading to the sewer had been laid with clay joints. The joint at the bend and about five other joints were remade with concrete. The owner, refusing to carry the relaying of the drain to the sewer as we wished, contented himself with stopping his repairs as soon as the negative result was obtained by the test. This negative result was obtained twice. In the following year, 1904, the test again gave a positive result in this house, but in a different place. On this occasion the defect revealed by the smell test was between the joint of the water closet and the soil-pipe on the first floor. This joint, which had been made with putty, was remade with white lead and again two tests applied, both with negative results. We have not had any further application to register this house, which is at present standing empty. The occupier has moved into the house numbered 126 in the table.

Dangers from inside water closets.—Of the 147 houses examined, 125 had inside water closets (93 F.V., 32 not F.V.), and 22 were houses with water closets outside. Of the 125 inside water closet houses, the first examination revealed defects in 65, or nearly 52 per cent. Of the 22 houses, with water closets only outside, defects were found in seven, or less than 32 per cent. This indicates, as has been pointed out in previous reports, that the existence of a water closet in the house adds enormously to the chance that the drainage will be found defective on testing. It will be remembered that in diphtheria houses and in typhoid houses, and in house-to-house work throughout the borough, the smell test has generally revealed defects in about one-third of the houses examined. In the non-inside water closet portion of these lodging houses the proportion found defective is thus about the same as throughout the town. The excessive proportion of defects found in the whole of these houses as compared with the town generally is evidently due to the more frequent existence of an inside water closet.

In 1897, when the Congress of the Sanitary Institute was held in Leeds, a large number of lodging houses were examined by our inspectors, and we were struck by the great number of defects found, especially amongst those with inside water closets. The present figures confirm these observations, and point to the general conclusion that, convenient as an inside water closet may be, its presence adds greatly to the risk incurred by the inmates of breathing an atmosphere impregnated with sewer gas.

It is not satisfactory to deal with very small numbers, but it is perhaps worth mentioning that of the 93 F.V. houses—that is those in which the soil pipe was carried full bore above the eaves—42 (or 45 per cent.) showed a defect on the first testing. Of the 32 not F.V. houses—that is those in which the soil pipe was used as a rain water pipe, or in which the ventilator had a smaller diameter than that of the soil pipe—the first test gave a positive result in 23, or 72 per cent..

I think the general inference from these and the figures put before you in previous years must be that an inside water closet is a source of considerable danger, and that to limit the amount of danger from these conveniences the following points should be insisted upon:—

(1) No inside water closet ought to open directly into a sleeping or living room, or into a passage communicating generally with the rooms of the house.

An ante room ventilated to the outside air, if possible with a through draught, ought to be regarded as an essential accompaniment of an inside water closet. Where the joints of the soil-pipe are leaky, as is probably the case some time or other in nearly half the water closets of the town, even the presence of a window in the apartment is not sufficient to dilute the gases continually given off from leaky joints, and the passages of the house should not be polluted by the atmosphere from an apartment containing such a soil-pipe. Where the structure of an old house does not permit of such an ante room the closet itself ought to be provided with permanent, unclosable ventilation.

(2) In all cases where there is an inside water closet the efficiency of the joints ought to be tested at least every second year. Manufacturers allege that there are joints which will not leak. Doubtless certain forms of joints resist the processes of decay longer than others, but none are immortal. Variations

TABLE XVIII.

Shewing results of examinationof nts' studelodgings since 1901.

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.				1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.		
1	+							38	−						
2	−	.	+	−	−			39	−						
3	−	.	−	−				40	−	.	−	−	−		
4	+	.	+	−				41	−						
5	+	.	−	−	−			42	+						
6	−	.	−	−				43	+	.	−	−			
7	−							44	+	.	−	−	−		
8	+	.	−	−	−			45	+	.	−				
9	−							46	+	.	−				
10	+	.	−	−				47	+	.	−	−	−		
11	−							48	+						
12	+	.	−	−	−			49	+	.	−	−	−		
13	−							50	+	.					
14	+							51	−						
15	−							52	+						
16	−	.	−	−	−			53	+	.	−	−	−		
17	−							54	−	.	−	−	−		
18	−							55	+	.	−				
19	+	.	+	+				56*	+						
20	+							57	−	.	−	+	−		
21	−							58	+	.	−	−	−		
22	+	.	−	−	−			59	−	.	−	−	−		
23	−							60	−	.	−				
24	+	.	+	−	−			61	+	.	−	−	−		
25	−	.						62		+	−				
26	−							63		−					
27	+	.	−	−	−			64		+	−	−	−		
28	+	.	−					65		−	+				
29	+							66		+					
30	+	.	−	−	−			67		+	−				
31	−	.	−	−	−			68		−					
32	−							69		+	−	−	−		
33	−	.	+					70		−					
34	+	.	−					71		+	−	−			
35	−	.						72		+	−	−	+		
36	−	.	−	−	−			73		−					
37	−							74			−	−	−		

* See text.

TABLE XVIII.—*Continued.*

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.				1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.		
75			+	−	−			112				−			
76			+	−	−			113				−			
77			+					114				+			
78			+	−	−			115				+	−		
79			−					116				+			
80			−					117				+			
81			+	−				118				−			
82			+	−				119					+		
83			−	−	−			120					−		
84			+	−	−			121					−		
85			−	·	−			122					−		
86			−	−	−			123					+		
87			+					124					−		
88			+					125					−		
89				−				126					−		
90				−	−			127					+		
91				−	−			128					+		
92				+				129					−		
93				+	−			130					−		
94				−				131					+		
95				+				132					+		
96				+				133					+		
97				+				134					−		
98				−				135					−		
99				−	+			136					−		
100				−				137					+		
101				−				138					+		
102				−				139					+		
103				+	−			140					+		
104				−	−			141					−		
105				+	−			142					−		
106				−	−			143					−		
107				+	−			144					+		
108				−	+			145					−		
109				−	−			146					−		
110				−	−			147					−		
111				+											

in heat and cold—the different co-efficients of expansion of the materials used, all point to this inference, and even the hydraulic test of a joint proves nothing except that the joint was tight at the time the testing was made.

It should be remembered that a flaw in a soil-pipe joint means often more than the mere entrance of sewer gas. It frequently means the deposit by evaporation of matters suspended in the fluids from the closet, and the retention thus of solid and offensive substances within the dwelling.

The calcium phosphide test.—A word may perhaps be necessary about our continued use of the smell test. With proper precautions the calcium phosphide will cause so strong an odour in a moist drain as to reveal even a very slight leakage in the immediate neighbourhood of the house. Properly used and under favourable weather conditions it may reveal defects in joints many yards away from the house. The conditions of the weather, however, require to be kept in mind, and a single negative test should never in any case be relied upon. Where there is a disconnecting chamber it is well, when permission can be obtained, to test all recent drains with the water test. The water test, however, only reveals faults in the drain below the surface, and does not indicate the failure of joints in the vertical lengths of a soil-pipe, and between the soil-pipe and the basement. The water test is frequently considered to be too severe a test to be applied to old drains. It has even been alleged that it is capable of producing a leakage. It is therefore objected to by many owners. It has occasionally happened to us that the smell test has not revealed some defect in pipes underground. Such cases are, however, rare, and are generally to be explained by the mode in which the test was applied.

J.S.C,

APPENDIX.

TABLE A, Part I.

Table shewing deaths recorded in the City of Leeds during the fifty-two weeks ended 30th December, 1905, classified according to cause, age, and the registration sub-districts in which they occurred.

TOWNSHIP, &c.	LEEDS.						Hunslet.		Holbeck.		Wortley.		Kirkstall		Bramley		Chapel-town.		Osmond-thorpe.		In-firmary, &c. ‡		Fever Hospitals *		WORKHOUSES.								TOTAL Mortality in City.			Annual rate per 1,000 pop.	DEATHS OF			
	North.		West.		South E.																				Leeds.		Hunslet		Holbeck		Bramley						Leeds persons occurring outside City †		Out-siders occurring in City.	
Estimated Population—§ 456,787	58,932 58,344		85,005 84,714		34,817 34,476		74,576 73,482		34,489 34,720		63,769 62,925		46,686 45,495		18,435 17,874		39,720 44,378		358 379																					
Under and over 5.	und 5	ov 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov 5	und 5	ov. 5	und	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	all ages		und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5
Small-pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	0·01	..	..	..	..
Measles ..	24	3	13	2	11	2	27	2	9	2	4	1	..	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	97	12	109	0·24	..	..	..	..
Scarlatina ..	..	..	2	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	22	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	11	39	0·09	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria ..	2	2	3	1	1	1	2	1	2	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	10	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	13	38	0·08	..	..	..	..
Croup (memb)	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	6	0·01	..	..	..	..
,, undefined	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	0·01	..	..	..	..
Whooping-cough	14	2	10	1	8	..	32	..	13	..	23	..	11	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118	3	121	0·27	..	..	..	..
Contin. Fevers: Typhus ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0·00	..	..	..	..
Enteric ..	1	1	..	5	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	28	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	51	52	0·11	..	1	..	..
Other or doubtful	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	0·00	..	..	..	..
Diarrhœa ..	73	2	45	2	64	3	68	3	25	1	44	1	8	1	2	1	10	1	..	..	10	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	350	15	365	0·80	..	..	..	..
Cholera ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rheumatic Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	0·01	..	..	..	..
Acute & Sub-acute Rheumatism	..	2	..	6	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	18	0·04	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5	0·01	..	..	..	..
Pyæmia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	7	0·02	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	0·02	..	..	..	..
Ague ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis ..	1	51	4	84	1	32	1	57	1	45	..	55	1	34	..	20	1	39	..	2	5	23	..	..	1	88	..	6	..	2	..	4	16	542	558	1·23	..	17	..	4
Bronchitis Pneumonia Pleurisy	93	82	60	110	82	77	121	103	45	68	66	74	26	44	15	19	26	46	1	1	5	19	..	8	6	43	..	5	..	6	..	7	546	712	1258	2·76	..	5	1	8
Heart Disease	..	51	2	88	..	38	1	48	..	34	..	64	..	48	1	28	..	27	..	..	2	23	..	..	..	60	..	3	..	5	..	13	6	530	536	1·18	..	16	..	11
Injury, &c. ..	7	12	3	27	6	9	6	22	3	14	4	25	3	7	1	10	2	9	..	..	20	66	1	1	..	14	..	1	..	..	..	..	56	217	273	0·60	..	1	1	17
Total of Above causes	217	213	144	326	176	166	262	243	101	168	145	229	53	141	29	80	47	128	1	3	43	141	34	52	8	207	..	15	1	13	..	24	1261	2149	3410	7·49	..	10	2	40
All other causes	195	181	216	376	159	126	230	216	118	133	194	253	97	172	34	82	94	149	1	1	65	304	1	1	21	200	3	30	..	23	5	34	1433	2281	3714	8·16	1	60	16	120
Total { under and over 5	412	394	360	702	335	292	492	459	219	301	339	482	150	313	63	162	141	277	2	4	108	445	35	53	29	407	3	45	1	36	5	58	2694	4430	7124	15·65	1	100	18	160
Total	806		1,062		627		951		520		821		463		225		418		6		553		88		436		48		37		63						101		178	
Mortality per 1,000 per an.	13·7		12·5		18·1		12·8		15·1		12·9		10·0		12·2		10·6		16·8														50·9	11·0	15·6					

‡ Including 12 deaths in the Consumptive Hospital, Armley (see quarters' returns).

* There were 85 deaths at Manston, and 3 deaths at Killingbeck (outside the City boundary).

TABLE A, Part 2.

Table of populations, registered births, and mortality at certain ages, in the registration sub-districts.

(Public institutions regarded as sub-districts.)

Population estimated to middle of 1905 at each age group.				456,787	11,964	41,144	93,645	91,934	192,143	11,273	14,684	
REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS OF LEEDS CITY.	Population at all ages. §		Registered Births.	Mortality from all causes, at subjoined ages.								Death-rate per 1,000 for each district.
	Census 1901	Estimated to middle of 1905.		At all ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 60	60 and under 65	65 and upwards	
Leeds Township—North ..	59,281	58,932	1,792	806	290	122	31	30	177	59	97	13·72
Do. do West ..	84,340	85,005	1,905	1,062	266	94	31	46	273	75	277	12·54
Do. do. South ..	34,299	34,817	1,235	627	244	91	25	22	125	32	88	18·07
Hunslet	69,064	74,576	2,140	951	337	155	31	32	192	61	143	12·80
Holbeck	31,572	34,489	1,071	520	153	66	18	27	120	36	100	15·13
Wortley	59,328	63,769	1,643	821	238	101	34	35	203	47	163	12·92
Kirkstall	41,561	46,686	981	463	113	37	13	15	110	53	122	9·95
Bramley	17,299	18,435	459	225	47	16	10	18	59	24	51	12·25
Chapeltown	31,845	39,720	1,016	418	109	32	10	16	123	27	101	10·56
Osmondthorpe .. .	379	358	3	6	..	2	1	1	1	..	1	16·82
Infirmary	..	..	..	541	55	53	45	51	259	41	37	..
*Fever Hospitals	..	..	..	88	1	34	16	13	21	1	2	..
WORKHOUSES Leeds ..	..	..	78	436	17	12	2	12	183	56	154	..
WORKHOUSES Hunslet ..	..	..	.	48	2	1	..	2	15	3	25	..
WORKHOUSES Holbeck ..	..	..	4	37	..	1	..	..	10	8	18	..
WORKHOUSES Bramley ..	..	..	10	63	3	2	2	1	16	10	29	..
Consumptive Hospital ..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	4	8	..	..	..
For the whole City	428,968	456,787	12,337	7,124	1,875	819	269	325	1,895	533	1,408	15·65

* There were 85 deaths at Manston Hospital, and 3 deaths at Killingbeck Hospital (outside the city boundary). See note to table B.

The rates are calculated for the year on populations estimated by the Registrar General's method, described at p. 88 of the Annual for 1904. Those for several quarters are on populations as previously estimated.

§ For explanation of discrepancies between district populations for 1905 in this table and those which immediately follow (A 3, 4 5, 6), see p. 66, part III.

1905.—FIRST QUARTER.

Table shewing Deaths recorded in the City of Leeds during the thirteen weeks ended 1st April, 1905, classified according to cause, age, and the registration sub-districts in which they occurred.

TOWNSHIP &c.	LEEDS.																								WORKHOUSES.										TOTAL Mortality in City.			Annual rate per 1,000 pop.	Deaths of Outsiders occurring in City.	
	North.		West.		South E.		Hunslet.		Holbeck		Wortley.		Kirkstall		Bramley.		Chapel-town.		Osmond-thorpe.		In-firmary, etc.		Fever Hospitals *		Leeds.		Hunslet.		Holbeck		Bramley.		Con-sumptive Hos-pital.							
Estimated Population—456.787	58.344		84.714		34,476		73.482		34,720		62.925		45.495		17.874		44,378		379																					
Under and over 5.	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und. 5	over. 5	All Ages		und 5	ov. 5
Smallpox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	0·03	..	..
Measles ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	8	0·07	..	..
Scarlatina ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	2	14	0·12	..	..
Diphtheria ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	16	0·14	..	..
Croup (memb)	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4	0·04	..	..
,, undefined	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	0·01	..	..
Whooping Cough	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	2	..	3	..	7	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	21	0·18	..	..
Contin. Fevers. Typhus .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..
Enteric ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	16	0·14	..	..
Other or doubtful	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..
Diarrhœa ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	6	0·05	..	..
¶Cholera ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rheumatic Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute & Sub-acute Rheumatism	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	0·07	..	..
Erysipelas ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0·01	..	..
Pyæmia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0·01	..	..
Puerperal Fever	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	0.04	..	..
Ague	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..
Phthisis ..	..	13	2	27	1	10	..	17	..	17	..	14	1	12	..	5	..	16	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	33	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	4	4	174	178	1·56	..	..
Bronchitis Pneumonia Pleurisy	24	23	13	37	13	22	27	29	10	20	17	27	5	18	2	5	10	19	..	..	1	4	..	2	1	12	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	123	221	344	3·02	..	1
Heart Disease	..	12	1	18	..	9	..	16	..	4	..	11	..	15	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	127	128	1·12	..	1
Injury, &c. ..	3	6	1	10	1	3	2	2	1	2	2	10	1	..	1	3	1	2	..	..	5	15	1	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	60	79	0·69	..	3
Total of above causes	30	61	21	96	17	46	38	65	14	45	25	67	16	47	10	19	13	46	..	..	6	33	14	16	1	72	..	2	..	1	..	7	..	4	205	627	832	7·31	..	5
All other causes	49	60	49	115	40	40	54	53	25	32	55	56	33	47	7	19	26	35	..	..	17	73	..	..	8	71	2	5	..	7	2	7	..	..	367	620	987	8·67	3	23
Total	200		281		143		210		116		203		143		55		120		..		129		30		152		9		8		16		4		572	1247	1819	15·98	31	
Mortality per 1,000 per an.	13·8		13·3		16·6		11·5		13·4		12·9		12·6		12·4		10·9		..																45·2	12·4	16·0			

* There were twenty-seven deaths at Manston Hospital, and three deaths at Killingbeck Hospital during this quarter. ¶ English.

“Diarrhœa.” One death under five in the West district should be transferred to the South-East, and the totals altered accordingly.

A. 4.

1905.—SECOND QUARTER.

Table shewing Deaths recorded in the City of Leeds during the thirteen weeks ended 1st July, 1905, classified according to cause, age, and the registration sub-districts in which they occurred.

TOWNSHIP &c. ..	LEEDS.						Hunslet.		Holbeck		Wortley.		Kirkstall		Bramley.		Chapel-town.		Osmond-thorpe.		In-firmary, etc.		Fever Hospitals *		WORKHOUSES.								Con-sumptive Hos-pital.		TOTAL Mortality in City.			Annual rate per 1,000 pop.	Deaths of Out-siders occurring in City.	
	North.		West.		South E.																				Leeds.		Hunslet.		Holbeck		Bramley.									
Estimated Population—456,787	58,344		84,714		34,476		73,482		34,720		62,925		45,495		17.874		44.378		379																					
Under and over 5.	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und. 5	over. 5	All Ages		und 5	ov. 5
Smallpox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	8	0·07	..	..
Scarlatina ..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5	0·04	..	..
Diphtheria ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5	0·04	..	..
Croup (memb)	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	0·02	..	..
,, undefined	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	0·02	..	..
Whooping Cough	2	..	2	1	..	..	2	..	6	..	10	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	1	27	0·24	..	..
Contin. Fevers. Typhus ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0·01	..	..
Enteric ..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	10	0·09	..	..
Other or doubtful	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0·01	..	..
Diarrhœa ..	2	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	8	0·07	..	..
¶Cholera ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rheumatic Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	0·02	..	..
Acute & Sub-acute Rheumatism	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	0·04	..	..
Erysipelas ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	0·01	..	..
Pyæmia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0·01	..	..
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	0.04	..	..
Ague	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis ..	..	18	..	21	..	9	..	10	..	12	..	16	..	10	..	4	..	9	..	..	3	2	..	..	1	19	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	133	137	1·20	..	2
Bronchitis Pneumonia Pleurisy	20	16	16	30	16	24	29	28	13	15	18	14	9	13	6	5	6	7	1	..	3	8	..	4	2	13	..	2	..	3	..	2	..	..	139	184	323	2·84	..	4
Heart Disease	..	13	..	25	..	10	..	8	..	13	.	16	..	8	1	7	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	16	..	2	..	2	..	3	..	..	1	139	140	1·23	..	5
Injury, &c. ..	..	1	1	9	2	3	4	10	2	5	..	5	..	6	..	3	..	2	..	..	3	24	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	69	81	0·71	..	8
Total of above causes	28	51	21	87	19	49	42	58	25	47	29	54	12	39	9	20	6	29	1	..	9	44	2	10	3	50	..	5	1	5	..	5	..	2	207	555	762	6·70	..	19
All other causes	44	40	53	91	51	27	57	66	33	35	33	74	23	49	9	25	24	38	..	..	16	80	..	..	3	56	..	10	..	7	2	12	..	..	348	610	958	8·42	2	33
Total	163		252		146		223		140		190		123		63		97		1		149		12		112		15		13		19				555	1165	1720	15·11	54	
Mortality per 1,000 per an.	11·2		11·9		17·0		12·2		16·2		12·1		10·9		14·1		8·8		10·6																41·9	11·6	15·1			

* There were twelve deaths at Manston Hospital during this quarter. ¶ English.

1905.—THIRD QUARTER.

Table shewing Deaths recorded in the City of Leeds during the thirteen weeks ended 30th September, 1905, classified according to cause, age, and the registration sub-districts in which they occurred.

TOWNSHIP &c.	LEEDS.						Hunslet.		Holbeck		Wortley.		Kirkstall		Bramley.		Chapel-town.		Osmond-thorpe.		In-firmary, etc.		Fever Hospitals *		WORKHOUSES.								Con-sumptive Hos-pital.		TOTAL Mortality in City.			Annual rate per 1,000 pop.	Deaths of Out-siders occurring in City.	
	North.		West.		South E.																				Leeds.		Hunslet.		Holbeck		Bramley.									
Estimated Population—456.787	58.344		84,714		34.476		73,482		34,720		62,925		45,495		17,874		44.378		379																					
Under and over 5.	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und. 5	over. 5	All Ages		und 5	ov. 5
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	6	..	2	..	2	..	3	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	2	19	0·17	..	..
Scarlatina	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	5	13	0·11	..	..
Diphtheria	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8	0·07	..	..
Croup (memb)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, undefined	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	0·02	..	..
Whooping Cough	7	2	4	..	5	..	6	..	1	..	8	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	2	35	0·31	..	..
Contin. Fevers. Typhus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	0·09	..	..
Other or doubtful	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhœa	64	2	41	2	59	2	64	2	21	..	38	1	7	..	..	1	10	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	315	10	325	2·86	..	..
¶Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rheumatic Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0·01	..	..
Acute & Sub-acute Rheumatism	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	0·03	..	..
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0·01	..	..
Pyæmia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	0·01	..	..
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0.01	..	..
Ague	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis	..	9	1	21	..	8	..	18	1	8	..	12	..	4	..	4	1	5	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	17	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	4	3	114	117	1·03	..	..
Bronchitis Pneumonia Pleurisy	16	14	10	14	11	12	21	20	10	10	7	11	5	4	1	1	1	5	..	..	1	3	..	2	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	85	105	190	1·67	1	1
Heart Disease	..	8	..	15	..	10	..	11	..	9	..	19	..	13	..	7	..	7	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	118	119	1·05	..	1
Injury, &c.	2	4	..	3	2	..	..	5	..	1	2	5	1	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	3	14	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	38	49	0·43	1	6
Total of above causes	95	39	59	60	80	32	96	59	36	29	58	50	15	24	1	14	16	19	..	1	16	20	9	12	3	42	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	4	484	410	894	7·86	2	8
All other causes	63	32	59	83	44	28	56	49	32	34	59	54	18	40	9	21	21	34	..	..	17	69	..	..	7	40	..	10	..	7	1	9	..	..	386	510	896	7·87	5	35
Total	229		261		184		260		131		221		97		45		90		1		122		21		92		11		8		13		4		870	920	1790	15·73	50	
Mortality per 1,000 per an.	15·8		12·4		21·4		14·2		15·1		14·1		8·6		10·1		8·1		10·6																65·7	9·1	15·7			

* There were twenty-one deaths at Manston Hospital during this quarter. ¶ English.

1905.—FOURTH QUARTER.

Table shewing Deaths recorded in the City of Leeds during the thirteen weeks ended 30th December, 1905, classified according to cause, age, and the registration sub-districts in which they occurred.

TOWNSHIP &c.	LEEDS.						Hunslet.		Holbeck		Wortley.		Kirkstall		Bramley.		Chapel-town.		Osmond-thorpe.		In-firmary, etc.		Fever Hospitals *		WORKHOUSES.								Con-sumptive Hos-pital.		TOTAL Mortality in City.			Annual rate per 1,000 pop.	Deaths of Out-siders occurring in City.	
	North.		West.		South E.																				Leeds.		Hunslet.		Holbeck		Bramley.									
Estimated Population—456.787	58,344		84,714		34,476		73.482		34,720		62,925		45,495		17.874		44.378		379																					
Under and over 5.	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und. 5	over. 5	All Ages		und 5	ov. 5
Smallpox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles ..	17	3	10	2	9	2	21	1	6	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	8	74	0·65	..	..
Scarlatina ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	7	0·06	..	..
Diphtheria ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	9	0·08	..	..
Croup (memb)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, undefined	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	0·01	..	..
Whooping Cough	5	..	3	..	3	..	18	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	38	0·33	..	..
Contin. Fevers. Typhus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	16	0·14	..	..
Other or doubtful	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	0·01	..	..
Diarrhœa ..	6	..	4	..	3	..	1	1	3	1	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	3	26	0·23	..	..
¶Cholera ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rheumatic Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0·01	..	..
Acute & Sub-acute Rheumatism	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	0·03	..	..
Erysipelas ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	0·02	..	..
Pyæmia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	0·04	..	..
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ague ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis ..	1	11	1	15	..	5	1	12	..	8	..	13	..	8	..	7	..	9	..	1	2	5	..	..	..	19	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	2	5	121	126	1·11	..	2
Bronchitis Pneumonia Pleurisy	33	29	21	29	42	19	44	26	12	23	24	22	7	9	6	8	9	15	..	1	..	4	..	..	1	10	..	2	..	2	..	3	..	..	199	202	401	3·52	..	2
Heart Disease	..	18	1	30	..	9	1	13	..	8	..	18	..	12	..	8	..	6	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	10	..	1	..	2	..	5	..	..	3	146	149	1·31	..	4
Injury, &c. ..	2	1	1	5	1	3	..	5	..	6	..	5	1	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	9	13	..	1	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	50	64	0·56	..	..
Total of above causes	64	62	44	83	59	39	86	61	26	47	33	58	10	31	9	27	12	34	..	2	12	32	9	14	1	43	..	7	..	6	..	9	..	2	365	557	922	8·10	..	8
All other causes	39	49	54	87	25	31	63	48	28	32	47	69	23	36	9	17	23	42	1	1	15	82	1	1	3	33	1	5	..	2	..	6	..	..	332	541	873	7·67	6	29
Total	214		268		154		258		133		207		100		62		111		4		141		25		80		13		8		15		2		697	1098	1795	15·77	43	
Mortality per 1,000 per an.	14·7		12·7		17·9		11·1		15·4		13·2		8·8		13·9		10·0		42·4																52·7	10·9	15·8			

* There were twenty-five deaths at Manston Hospital during this quarter. ¶ English.

1906.—FIRST QUARTER.

Table shewing Deaths recorded in the City of Leeds during the thirteen weeks ended 31st March, 1906, classified according to cause, age, and the registration sub-districts in which they occurred.

TOWNSHIP &c.	LEEDS.						Hunslet.		Holbeck		Wortley.		Kirkstall		Bramley.		Chapel-town.		Osmond-thorpe.		In-firmary, etc.		Fever Hospitals		WORKHOUSES.								Con-sumptive Hos-pital.		TOTAL Mortality in City.			Annual rate per 1,000 pop.	Deaths of Out-siders occurring in City.	
	North.		West.		South E.																				Leeds.		Hunslet.		Holbeck		Bramley.									
Estimated Population—163,495	58.866		85,186		34,949		75.901		35,189		64.837		47,911		18.709		41.594		353																					
Under and over 5.	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und 5	ov. 5	und. 5	over. 5	All Ages		und 5	ov. 5
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	28	..	23	2	13	..	28	2	3	..	28	2	4	1	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	137	9	146	1·26	..	..
Scarlatina	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4	0·03	..	..
Diphtheria	3	..	3	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	4	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	12	31	0·27	..	..
Croup (memb)	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	0·03	..	..
,, undefined	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	0·01	..	..
Whooping Cough	2	..	7	..	7	..	14	..	7	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	..	42	0·36	..	..
Contin. Fevers. Typhus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	11	12	0·10	..	..
Other or doubtful	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhœa	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	10	0·09	..	..
¶Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rheumatic Fever	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0·01	..	..
Acute & Sub-acute Rheumatism	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	0·06	..	..
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	0·03	..	..
Pyæmia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	0·05	..	..
Ague	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis	..	19	1	24	..	7	1	24	2	10	1	15	..	5	..	2	..	12	..	..	1	8	..	..	1	32	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	7	162	169	1·46	..	..
Bronchitis Pneumonia Pleurisy	22	22	30	38	35	26	38	30	17	9	18	25	4	12	4	5	6	10	..	..	3	7	..	..	3	14	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	180	203	383	3·32	..	1
Heart Disease	..	20	..	41	..	10	..	13	..	8	..	21	..	12	..	5	..	12	..	1	..	7	..	..	..	24	..	1	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	181	181	1·57	..	2
Injury, &c.	3	4	..	6	1	3	..	1	1	1	..	6	1	2	..	3	..	1	..	..	3	19	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	9	54	63	0·55	..	5
Total of above causes	59	67	66	115	59	50	86	74	31	28	53	69	16	36	5	16	13	38	..	1	8	44	4	19	4	76	2	2	..	6	..	9	..	1	411	651	1062	9·20	..	8
All other causes	51	49	56	96	38	32	67	81	43	30	52	64	24	49	9	13	17	48	..	1	18	82	..	4	4	46	1	6	..	5	..	6	..	..	380	612	992	8·59	5	37
Total ..	226		333		179		308		132		238		125		43		121		2		152		27		130		11		11		15		1		791	1263	2054	17·79	50	
Mortality per 1,000 per an.	15·4		15·7		20·6		16·3		15·1		14·7		10·5		9·2		11·7		22·7												-				58·9	12·4	17·8			

B. I.

TABLE B, Part I. (SUB-DISTRICTS.)

TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the 52 weeks of 1905, in the Urban Sanitary District of Leeds; classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities.

Names of Localities adopted for the purpose of these Statistics.	Population at all ages.		Registered Births.	Aged under 5, 5 under 15, 15 upwards.	New Cases of Sickness in each Locality, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health.													Number of such Cases Removed from their Homes in the several Localities for Treatment in the Isolation Hospitals.												
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
									Fevers.													Fevers.								
(a)	Census, 1901. (b)	Estimated to middle of 1905. (c)	(d)	(e)	Small-pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Other.	TOTAL.	Small-pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Other.	TOTAL.
North	59,281	58,932	1,870	Under 5,	2	37	16	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	16	77	2	29	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	51
				5 under 15,	6	55	20	1	1	16	..	..	..	..	2	18	119	6	51	9	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	8	88
				15 upwards.	31	13	7	..	..	38	..	..	7	..	49	14	159	30	10	3	..	..	27	..	..	1	..	2	10	83
West	84,340	85,005	1,905	Under 5,	..	38	19	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	6	18	86	..	28	11	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	5	47
				5 under 15,	1	83	25	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	5	17	141	1	60	13	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	7	88
				15 upwards.	7	22	26	..	..	31	..	..	4	..	71	21	182	6	16	4	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	1	13	51
South-East	34,299	34,817	1,235	Under 5,	1	16	12	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	14	45	1	12	10	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	29
				5 under 15,	4	42	15	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	2	7	79	4	41	10	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	5	69
				15 upwards.	22	11	3	..	..	31	..	..	2	..	26	6	101	22	10	1	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	3	6	62
Hunslet	69,064	74,576	2,140	Under 5,	4	42	21	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	8	32	114	4	28	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	41
				5 under 15,	7	60	41	1	..	16	..	..	..	..	2	29	156	7	45	9	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	10	81
				15 upwards.	11	16	15	..	..	43	..	..	3	..	64	12	164	11	14	1	..	..	30	..	..	1	..	5	4	66
Holbeck	31,572	34,489	1,075	Under 5,	..	18	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	39	..	17	6	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
				5 under 15,	..	37	19	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	12	73	..	30	11	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	47
				15 upwards.	6	15	5	..	..	10	..	..	4	..	20	3	63	5	9	4	..	..	6	..	..	1	..	..	2	27
Wortley	59,328	63,769	1,653	Under 5,	2	39	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	21	69	2	31	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	38
				5 under 15,	..	81	4	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	2	15	107	..	63	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	70
				15 upwards.	12	12	2	..	..	19	..	..	4	..	32	10	91	12	10	1	.	..	10	..	..	2	..	..	3	38
Kirkstall	41,561	46,686	981	Under 5,	..	23	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	21	57	..	19	2	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
				5 under 15,	..	57	17	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	19	96	..	37	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	46
				15 upwards.	4	17	13	..	..	17	..	..	2	..	36	7	96	4	12	3	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	4	32
Bramley	17,299	18,435	459	Under 5,	..	14	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
				5 under 15,	..	49	6	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	3	1	64	..	37	5	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	48
				15 upwards.	1	5	2	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	13	2	31	1	5	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	11
Chapeltown	31,845	39,720	1,016	Under 5.	.	39	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	63	..	25	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	29
				5 under 15.	..	73	28	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	2	11	120	..	50	13	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	69
				15 upwards.	8	11	5	..	..	7	..	..	2	..	25	3	61	8	9	3	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	3	27
Osmondthorpe .	379	358	3	Under 5,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				5 under 15,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				15 upwards.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	428,968	456,787	12,337	Under 5,	9	266	110	6	..	12	..	..	..	..	23	140	566	9	201	51	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	26	293
				5 under 15,	18	537	175	2	1	73	..	..	..	..	20	129	955	18	414	80	..	..	55	..	..	..	..	..	39	606
				15 upwards.	102	122	78	..	..	204	..	..	28	..	337	78	949	99	95	21	..	..	121	..	..	5	..	12	45	398
Grand total . .	..	..	..	All ages.	129	925	363	8	1	289	..	..	28	..	380	347	2470	126	710	152	..	..	182	..	..	5	..	12	110	1297

Notification has been compulsory since the first of May, 1894. The Small-pox Hospital is at Killingbeck, outside the town. New wards for general fever cases were opened on the Manston estate in October, 1898, and further extensions were made and completed in October, 1904. The use of the Fever Hospital in Beckett Street (the old House of Recovery) was discontinued in November, 1904, the fever cases being treated entirely in the new hospital at Manston, except that, for a short time during the furnishing, the hitherto unused Small-pox hospital at Killingbeck was utilised for the purpose. The wards of the new Small-pox hospital at Killingbeck are a quarter of a mile away from any of the buildings on the Manston estate. The whole of the fever accommodation for Leeds is now in the township of Seacroft, only a few hundred yards from the boundary of the borough itself. Eleven hundred and sixty-seven of the 1,297 were admitted to Manston during 1905. Three cases of small-pox, admitted to Killingbeck Hospital, two cases of diphtheria, one case of typhoid fever, and one case of "other" disease, admitted to Manston Hospital, came from outside the city, and are not included in this table. Also fourteen members of the Manston Hospital staff were admitted to Manston, ten for scarlet fever, one for diphtheria, and three for typhoid fever, all over 15. None of these fourteen are counted, as they could not be classified under any district of the city. One case of erysipelas, included in the 2,470 notified in 1905, is included in the 1,297 removed to hospital, although the actual removal did not take place until 1906.

TABLE B, Part 2. (Wards).

Names of Localities adopted for the purpose of these Statistics.	Population at all ages.		Aged under 5, 5 under 15, 15 upwards.	New Cases of Sickness in each Locality, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health.												
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
								Fevers.								
(a)	Census, 1901. (b)	Estimated to middle of 1905. (c)	(d)	Small-pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Other.	TOTAL.
Central .. .	20,996	20,216	Under 5,	..	13	5	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	25
			5 under 15,	..	19	8	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
			15 upwards.	10	2	2	..	..	20	..	..	3	..	10	4	51
North	38,762	44,096	Under 5,	..	30	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	12	60
			5 under 15,	..	62	27	..	1	8	..	..	..	..	2	11	111
			15 upwards.	9	12	6	..	..	19	..	..	5	..	41	3	95
North-East	29,084	31,280	Under 5,	2	31	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	51
			5 under 15,	6	44	10	1	..	9	..	..	..	..	2	18	90
			15 upwards.	20	10	3	..	..	7	..	..	1	..	22	10	73
East	28,297	29,554	Under 5,	1	13	10	..	.	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	31
			5 under 15,	2	37	14	..	..	8	.	..	..	..	2	6	69
			15 upwards.	13	9	2	..	..	29	..	..	2	..	24	6	85
South	15,047	14,161	Under 5,	1	11	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	10	28
			5 under 15,	5	11	8	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	31
			15 upwards.	13	4	2	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	20	4	47
East Hunslet ..	33,450	37,015	Under 5,	..	12	11	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	5	12	44
			5 under 15,	1	26	19	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	2	15	72
			15 upwards.	2	6	5	..	..	30	..	..	1	..	26	3	73
West Hunslet ..	29,267	31,712	Under 5,	3	22	11	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	18	60
			5 under 15,	3	34	22	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	14	78
			15 upwards.	6	9	11	..	..	12	..	..	1	..	24	6	69
Holbeck	27,871	30,664	Under 5,	..	18	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	35
			5 under 15,	..	31	12	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	10	58
			15 upwards.	5	14	3	..	..	9	..	..	4	..	17	2	54
Mill Hill	7,736	7,136	Under 5,	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	8
			5 under 15,	..	6	5	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	1	5	17
			15 upwards.	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	25	4	33
West	23,914	23,683	Under 5,	..	15	4	1	..	..	..	..	.	..	1	8	29
			5 under 15,	1	36	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	7	50
			15 upwards.	..	4	13	..	..	8	..	..	3	..	16	5	49
North-West	32,239	34,015	Under 5,	..	10	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	20
			5 under 15,	..	25	8	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	2	2	41
			15 upwards.	4	12	5	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	20	7	62
Brunswick	22,893	23,034	Under 5,	..	12	9	.	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	5	32
			5 under 15,	..	17	13	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	.	3	35
			15 upwards.	3	6	7	..	..	7	..	..	1	..	11	5	40
New Wortley ..	18,734	18,516	Under 5,	..	12	1	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	19
			5 under 15,	..	19	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	24
			15 upwards.	..	6	1	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	10	2	23
Armley and Wortley	36,243	40,561	Under 5,	2	17	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	25
			5 under 15,	..	28	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	3	37
			15 upwards.	11	6	1	..	..	13	..	..	1	..	15	7	54
Bramley	21,650	23,127	Under 5,	.	24	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12	41
			5 under 15,	..	83	8	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	3	11	110
			15 upwards.	2	5	2	..	..	12	..	..	1	..	20	3	45
Headingley	42,785	48,017	Under 5,	..	23	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	21	58
			5 under 15,	..	59	18	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	19	99
			15 upwards.	4	17	13	..	..	17	..	..	2	..	36	7	96
Totals	428,968	456,787	Under 5,	9	266	110	6	..	12	..	..	..	..	23	140	566
			5 under 15,	18	537	175	2	1	73	..	..	..	..	20	129	955
			15 upwards.	102	122	78	..	..	204	..	..	28	..	337	78	949
Grand total ..	..	..	..	129	925	363	8	1	289	..	..	28	..	380	347	2470

TABLE B, Part 2.—Wards *(continued)*.

Names of Localities adopted for the purpose of these Statistics.	Population at all ages.		Aged under 5, 5 under 15, 15 upwards.	Number of such Cases Removed from their Homes in the several Localities for Treatment in Isolation Hospitals.												
	Census, 1901.	Estimated to middle of 1905.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
								Fevers.								
				Small-pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Other.	TOTAL.
(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*d*)													
Central	20,996	20,216	Under 5,	..	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	17
			5 under 15,	..	18	4	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
			15 upwards.	9	2	1	..	..	14	..	..	1	..	..	3	30
North	38,762	44,096	Under 5,	..	22	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	33
			5 under 15,	..	45	12	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	2	65
			15 upwards.	9	8	3	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	3	35
North-East	29,084	31,280	Under 5,	2	23	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	31
			5 under 15,	6	37	6	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	8	64
			15 upwards.	20	9	2	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	2	7	46
East	28,297	29,554	Under 5,	1	10	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	23
			5 under 15,	2	36	10	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	5	61
			15 upwards.	13	8	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	2	6	48
South	15,047	14,161	Under 5,	1	9	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	16
			5 under 15,	5	11	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
			15 upwards.	13	4	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	2	24
East Hunslet ..	33,450	37,015	Under 5,	..	9	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	13
			5 under 15,	1	17	2	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	9	35
			15 upwards.	2	4	..	..	..	19	..	..	1	..	1	..	27
West Hunslet ..	29,267	31,712	Under 5,	3	12	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
			5 under 15,	3	27	5	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	39
			15 upwards.	6	8	3	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	4	3	33
Holbeck	27,871	30,664	Under 5,	..	17	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
			5 under 15,	..	25	10	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	41
			15 upwards.	4	9	2	..	..	6	..	..	1	..	..	1	23
Mill Hill	7,736	7,136	Under 5,	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	8
			5 under 15,	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7
			15 upwards.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4
West	23,914	23,683	Under 5,	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
			5 under 15,	1	31	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
			15 upwards.	..	3	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	5	13
North-West	32,239	34,015	Under 5,	..	6	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
			5 under 15,	..	18	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	25
			15 upwards.	4	9	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	20
Brunswick . ..	22,893	23,034	Under 5,	..	7	5	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	16
			5 under 15,	..	9	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	20
			15 upwards.	2	4	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	14
New Wortley ..	18,734	18,516	Under 5,	..	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
			5 under 15,	..	15	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
			15 upwards.	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	9
Armley and Wortley	36,243	40,561	Under 5,	2	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	13
			5 under 15,	..	18	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
			15 upwards.	11	4	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	2	25
Bramley	21,650	23,127	Under 5,	..	22	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	27
			5 under 15,	..	67	7	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	81
			15 upwards.	2	5	1	..	..	5	..	..	1	..	1	..	15
Headingley	42,785	48,017	Under 5,	..	19	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
			5 under 15,	..	39	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	48
			15 upwards.	4	12	3	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	4	32
Totals	428,968	456,787	Under 5,	9	201	51	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	26	293
			5 under 15,	18	414	80	..	..	55	..	..	..	..	..	39	606
			15 upwards.	99	95	21	..	..	121	..	..	5	..	12	45	398
Grand total ..	.	..	..	126	710	152	..	..	182	..	..	5	..	12	110	1297

B. 3.

New cases of Infectious Sickness heard of in the several Sub-districts and Wards of the City of Leeds during the thirteen weeks ended 1st April, 1905.

		Where treated.	Small-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous croup.	Typhus fever.	Typhoid fever.	Continued fever.	Puerperal fever.	Erysipelas.	Cholera.	Other.	TOTALS.	
SUB-DISTRICTS.	North	Hosp.	38	20	6	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	7	93	137
		Home	1	2	4	2	...	3	...	3	17	...	12	44	
	West	Hosp.	7	40	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	2	65	146
		Home	1	12	13	...	...	8	...	...	34	...	13	81	
	South-East	Hosp.	26	16	8	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	2	64	86
		Home	...	3	4	...	...	3	...	2	7	...	3	22	
	Hunslet	Hosp.	20	31	6	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	5	77	180
		Home	...	13	30	1	...	8	...	...	24	...	27	103	
	Holbeck	Hosp.	5	18	9	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	36	64
		Home	1	3	3	...	...	1	...	...	7	...	13	28	
	Wortley	Hosp.	12	30	3	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	50	75
		Home	...	6	2	1	...	1	...	1	9	...	5	25	
	Kirkstall	Hosp.	4	25	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	33	85
		Home	...	11	10	...	...	2	...	...	10	...	19	52	
	Bramley	Hosp.	1	8	3	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	16	24
		Home	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	8	
	Chapeltown	Hosp.	4	25	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	33	73
		Home	...	13	10	...	...	1	...	...	7	...	9	40	
	Osmondthorpe	Hosp.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Home	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
WARDS.	Central	Hosp.	9	2	2	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	1	27	37
		Home	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	3	...	1	10	
	North	Hosp.	5	27	5	...	...	7	...	...	...	..	3	47	94
		Home	...	13	7	...	...	4	...	1	12	...	10	47	
	North-East	Hosp.	28	14	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	3	51	72
		Home	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	8	...	10	21	
	East	Hosp.	16	13	7	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	2	49	68
		Home	...	2	3	...	...	3	...	2	7	...	2	19	
	South	Hosp.	18	14	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	..	...	38	55
		Home	...	2	4	...	...	1	...	...	7	...	3	17	
	East-Hunslet	Hosp.	3	12	1	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	4	30	70
		Home	...	4	14	...	...	7	...	...	10	...	5	40	
	West-Hunslet	Hosp.	10	13	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	31	83
		Home	...	9	14	1	...	...	...	...	8	...	20	52	
	Holbeck	Hosp.	4	13	8	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	29	54
		Home	1	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	13	25	
	Mill Hill	Hosp.	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	18
		Home	..	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	10	...	1	14	
	West	Hosp.	1	14	1	...	...	3	...	..	...	...	1	20	43
		Home	...	2	7	...	...	1	...	...	8	...	5	23	
	North-West	Hosp.	4	18	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	29	54
		Home	...	5	3	...	...	5	...	...	8	...	4	25	
	Brunswick	Hosp.	2	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	36
		Home	1	4	6	...	...	1	...	...	9	...	3	24	
	New Wortley	Hosp.	...	9	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	16
		Home	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	5	
	Armley & Wortley	Hosp.	11	8	...	...	...	2	..	...	...	...	1	22	35
		Home	...	2	2	1	...	1	...	1	4	...	2	13	
	Bramley	Hosp.	2	21	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	33	48
		Home	...	7	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	...	2	15	
	Headingley	Hosp.	4	26	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	34	87
		Home	...	11	11	...	...	2	...	...	10	...	19	53	
	CITY	Hosp.	117	213	46	...	..	71	...	...	...	...	20	467	870
		Home	3	67	76	4	...	29	...	6	116	...	102	403	
		Cases	120	280	122	4	...	100	...	6	116	...	122	870	

Three nurses and one maid at Manston Hall contracted scarlet fever, and one nurse contracted typhoid fever, and all were treated in the hospital. They are not included in the 213 and 71 given above. Manston Hall is outside the city.

New cases of Infectious Sickness heard of in the several Sub-districts and Wards of the City of Leeds during the thirteen weeks ended 1st July, 1905.

		Where treated.	Small-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous croup.	Typhus fever.	Typhoid fever.	Continued fever.	Puerperal fever.	Erysipelas.	Cholera.	Other.	TOTALS.	
SUB-DISTRICTS.	North	Hosp.	...	14	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	24	61
		Home	...	7	8	1	1	6	...	...	12	...	2	37	
	West	Hosp.	...	15	10	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	6	34	85
		Home	...	8	6	1	...	7	...	1	12	...	16	51	
	South-East	Hosp.	1	13	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	..	5	25	41
		Home	...	2	1	...	...	4	...	...	6	...	3	16	
	Hunslet	Hosp.	2	23	2	...	...	9	...	...	1	...	3	40	92
		Home	...	6	9	...	...	5	...	...	19	...	13	52	
	Holbeck	Hosp.	...	18	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	25	42
		Home	...	1	6	...	...	1	...	1	5	...	3	17	
	Wortley	Hosp.	2	20	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	26	57
		Home	...	8	...	...	...	4	...	...	10	...	9	31	
	Kirkstall	Hosp.	...	26	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	31	69
		Home	...	2	6	...	...	1	...	1	10	...	18	38	
	Bramley	Hosp.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	8
		Home	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	6	
	Chapeltown	Hosp.	1	17	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	27	62
		Home	...	11	8	...	...	2	...	1	9	...	4	35	
	Osmondthorpe ...	Hosp.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		Home	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
WARDS.	Central	Hosp.	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	17
		Home	...	1	3	1	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	11	
	North	Hosp.	1	14	7	...	...	2	...	...	...	..	2	26	61
		Home	...	6	8	...	1	4	...	1	12	...	3	35	
	North-East	Hosp.	...	14	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	18	40
		Home	...	9	3	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	3	22	
	East..................	Hosp.	...	7	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	4	16	31
		Home	...	2	1	...	...	4	...	...	6	...	2	15	
	South	Hosp.	1	8	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	1	12	21
		Home	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	...	1	9	
	East-Hunslet	Hosp.	...	8	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	2	16	42
		Home	...	4	8	...	...	3	...	...	7	...	4	26	
	West-Hunslet......	Hosp.	2	13	5	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	25	51
		Home	...	3	5	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	11	26	
	Holbeck	Hosp.	...	18	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	21	31
		Home	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	5	...	1	10	
	Mill Hill..........	Hosp.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	11
		Home	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	2	9	
	West	Hosp.	...	3	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	5	21
		Home	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	2	...	9	16	
	North-West	Hosp.	...	8	1	...	...	2	...	...	..	...	2	13	28
		Home	...	3	3	...	...	2	...	...	4	...	3	15	
	Brunswick	Hosp.	...	4	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	14	28
		Home	...	6	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	14	
	New Wortley......	Hosp.	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	13
		Home	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	2	8	
	Armley & Wortley	Hosp.	2	11	1	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	2	16	36
		Home	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	6	...	6	20	
	Bramley	Hosp.	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	16
		Home	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	9	
	Headingley.........	Hosp.	...	27	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	32	71
		Home	...	2	7	...	...	1	. .	1	10	...	18	39	
	CITY	Hosp.	6	147	31	...	..	24	...	...	1	...	25	234	518
		Home	...	47	44	2	1	30	...	4	87	...	69	284	
		Cases	6	194	75	2	1	54	...	4	88	...	94	518	

A nurse contracted scarlet fever, and a nurse and a maid contracted typhoid fever, and all were treated in the hospital. They are not included in the 147 and 24 given above. Manston Hall is outside the City.

New cases of Infectious Sickness heard of in the several Sub-districts and Wards of the City of Leeds during the thirteen weeks ended 30th September, 1905.

		Where treated.	Small-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous croup.	Typhus fever.	Typhoid fever.	Continued fever.	Puerperal fever.	Erysipelas.	Cholera.	Other.	TOTALS.	
SUB-DISTRICTS.	North	Hosp.	...	18	6	...	...	11	...	1	1	...	12	49	75
		Home	...	2	4	...	...	2	...	2	15	...	1	26	
	West	Hosp.	...	20	4	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	5	34	85
		Home	...	7	12	...	...	6	...	2	22	...	2	51	
	South-East	Hosp.	...	16	9	...	...	6	...	...	2	..	3	36	50
		Home	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	5	...	5	14	
	Hunslet	Hosp.	...	15	3	...	...	9	...	...	2	...	4	33	77
		Home	...	10	15	...	...	2	...	2	14	...	1	44	
	Holbeck	Hosp.	...	8	3	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	15	25
		Home	...	2	2	...	...	3	...	1	2	...	...	10	
	Wortley	Hosp.	...	38	2	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	2	47	71
		Home	...	10	1	...	...	5	...	1	4	...	3	24	
	Kirkstall	Hosp.	...	6	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	14	42
		Home	...	7	5	...	...	5	...	1	8	...	2	28	
	Bramley	Hosp.	...	17	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	22	28
		Home	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	6	
	Chapeltown	Hosp.	...	13	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	25	45
		Home	...	8	3	...	...	1	...	1	7	...	...	20	
	Osmondthorpe	Hosp.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Home	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
WARDS.	Central	Hosp.	...	7	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	4	16	21
		Home	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	5	
	North	Hosp.	...	13	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	..	3	28	56
		Home	...	6	6	...	...	1	...	2	13	...	...	28	
	North-East	Hosp.	...	11	8	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	7	30	42
		Home	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	6	...	1	12	
	East	Hosp.	...	16	8	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	3	34	42
		Home	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	8	
	South	Hosp.	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	4	14
		Home	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	5	10	
	East-Hunslet	Hosp.	...	4	1	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	4	14	35
		Home	...	5	7	...	...	1	...	...	8	...	...	21	
	West-Hunslet	Hosp.	...	9	2	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	17	39
		Home	...	5	8	...	...	2	...	1	5	...	1	22	
	Holbeck	Hosp.	...	8	3	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	15	22
		Home	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	7	
	Mill Hill	Hosp.	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12
		Home	..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	10	
	West	Hosp.	...	12	..	...	...	1	...	..	1	...	1	15	30
		Home	...	2	4	...	...	1	...	1	6	...	1	15	
	North-West	Hosp.	...	5	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	8	24
		Home	...	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	6	...	1	16	
	Brunswick	Hosp.	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	9	20
		Home	...	2	4	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	11	
	New Wortley	Hosp.	...	13	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	15	21
		Home	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	6	
	Armley & Wortley	Hosp.	...	6	...	...	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	8	23
		Home	...	7	...	...	...	4	...	...	3	...	1	15	
	Bramley	Hosp.	...	36	4	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	2	46	55
		Home	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	9	
	Headingley	Hosp.	...	6	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	14	42
		Home	...	7	5	...	...	5	...	1	8	...	2	28	
	City	Hosp.	...	151	43	...	..	43	...	3	6	...	29	275	498
		Home	...	47	44	...	...	26	...	10	82	...	14	223	
		Cases	...	198	87	...	...	69	...	13	88	...	43	498	

A nurse contracted scarlet fever, and another nurse contracted diphtheria. Both were treated in the hospital. They are not included in the 151 and 43 given above. Manston Hall is outside the City. In addition to the 275 cases hospitalled (out of 498 reported during the quarter) 1 case of scarlet fever, which had been reported in the previous quarter, was also taken to hospital.

B. 6.

New cases of Infectious Sickness heard of in the several Sub-districts and Wards of the City of Leeds during the thirteen weeks ended 30th December, 1905.

		Where treated.	Small-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous croup.	Typhus fever.	Typhoid fever.	Continued fever.	Puerperal fever.	Erysipelas.	Cholera.	Other.	TOTALS.	
SUB-DISTRICTS.	North	Hosp.	...	38	6	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	6	55	82
		Home	...	4	5	...	...	3	...	1	9	...	5	27	
	West	Hosp.	...	29	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	12	53	93
		Home	...	12	11	...	...	3	...	1	13	...	...	40	
	South-East	Hosp.	...	18	4	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	6	35	48
		Home	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	7	...	...	13	
	Hunslet	Hosp.	...	18	3	...	...	9	...	1	2	...	5	38	85
		Home	...	2	9	2	...	7	...	...	12	...	15	47	
	Holbeck	Hosp.	...	12	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	21	44
		Home	...	8	3	...	...	1	...	1	7	...	3	23	
	Wortley	Hosp.	...	15	1	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	22	64
		Home	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	13	...	23	42	
	Kirkstall	Hosp.	...	11	5	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	21	53
		Home	...	9	7	...	...	1	...	...	12	...	3	32	
	Bramley	Hosp.	...	28	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	33	51
		Home	...	8	1	...	...	3	...	...	6	...	...	18	
	Chapeltown	Hosp.	3	29	2	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	41	64
		Home	...	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	3	23	
	Osmondthorpe	Hosp.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Home	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
WARDS.	Central	Hosp.	...	19	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	26	34
		Home	...	2	2	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	8	
	North	Hosp.	3	21	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	..	2	32	55
		Home	...	4	7	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	3	23	
	North-East	Hosp.	...	30	3	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	41	60
		Home	...	4	4	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	5	19	
	East	Hosp.	...	18	4	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	5	33	44
		Home	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	7	...	...	11	
	South	Hosp.	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	..	3	7	16
		Home	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	9	
	East-Hunslet	Hosp.	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	2	15	42
		Home	...	1	4	1	...	5	...	...	7	...	9	27	
	West-Hunslet	Hosp.	...	12	1	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	19	34
		Home	...	1	5	1	...	2	...	...	4	...	2	15	
	Holbeck	Hosp.	...	12	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	20	40
		Home	...	8	1	...	...	1	...	1	6	...	3	20	
	Mill Hill	Hosp.	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	11	17
		Home	..	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	6	
	West	Hosp.	...	16	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	18	34
		Home	...	5	5	...	...	3	...	1	2	...	...	16	
	North-West	Hosp.	...	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	17
		Home	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	11	
	Brunswick	Hosp.	...	5	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	3	15	23
		Home	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	8	
	New Wortley	Hosp.	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	16
		Home	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	3	9	
	Armley & Wortley	Hosp.	...	7	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	12	22
		Home	...	4	...	...	...	..	...	...	5	...	1	10	
	Bramley	Hosp.	...	30	3	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	36	77
		Home	...	8	1	...	...	4	...	...	9	...	19	41	
	Headingley	Hosp.	...	11	5	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	21	53
		Home	...	9	7	...	...	1	...	...	12	...	3	32	
	CITY	Hosp.	3	198	32	...	..	44	...	2	4	...	36	319	584
		Home	...	55	47	2	...	22	...	3	84	...	52	265	
		Cases	3	253	79	2	...	66	...	5	88	...	88	584	

Four nurses at Manston contracted scarlet fever and were treated in the Hospital They are not included in the 198 given above. Manston Hospital is outside the city.

New cases of Infectious Sickness heard of in the several Sub-districts and Wards of the City of Leeds during the thirteen weeks ended 31st March, 1906.

		Where treated.	Small-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous croup.	Typhus fever.	Typhoid fever.	Continued fever.	Puerperal fever.	Erysipelas.	Cholera.	Other.	TOTALS.	
SUB-DISTRICTS.	North	Hosp.	...	21	15	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	7	52	85
		Home	...	3	5	...	...	3	...	2	14	...	6	33	
	West	Hosp.	...	25	9	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	12	51	115
		Home	...	17	9	1	...	7	...	2	23	...	5	64	
	South-East	Hosp.	...	6	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	4	15	35
		Home	...	2	4	2	...	3	...	...	9	...	...	20	
	Hunslet	Hosp.	2	18	10	...	...	15	...	...	3	...	5	53	108
		Home	...	7	17	2	...	8	...	2	14	...	5	55	
	Holbeck	Hosp.	...	13	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	6	24	42
		Home	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	8	18	
	Wortley	Hosp.	...	21	2	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	4	33	65
		Home	...	10	6	...	...	1	...	...	14	...	1	32	
	Kirkstall	Hosp.	...	14	29	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	11	55	96
		Home	...	7	20	...	...	2	...	...	7	...	5	41	
	Bramley	Hosp.	...	19	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	24	34
		Home	...	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	10	
	Chapeltown	Hosp.	...	10	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	16	44
		Home	...	4	10	...	...	4	...	1	8	...	1	28	
	Osmondthorpe	Hosp.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Home	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
WARDS.	Central	Hosp.	...	12	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	21	36
		Home	...	2	4	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	5	15	
	North	Hosp.	...	5	9	...	...	2	...	...	...	..	1	17	40
		Home	...	2	7	...	...	3	...	1	9	...	1	23	
	North-East	Hosp.	...	12	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	4	30	50
		Home	...	3	2	...	...	3	...	2	9	...	1	20	
	East	Hosp.	...	6	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	4	15	35
		Home	...	2	4	2	...	3	...	...	9	...	...	20	
	South	Hosp.	...	...	4	...	...	3	...	..	...	..	1	8	12
		Home	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	4	
	East-Hunslet	Hosp.	2	10	1	...	...	7	...	...	2	...	2	24	58
		Home	...	4	13	1	...	6	...	...	10	...	...	34	
	West-Hunslet	Hosp.	...	11	5	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	3	26	48
		Home	...	2	3	1	...	1	...	2	4	...	9	22	
	Holbeck	Hosp.	...	10	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	5	19	32
		Home	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	4	13	
	Mill Hill	Hosp.	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	10	19
		Home	..	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	9	
	West	Hosp.	...	12	2	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	3	18	44
		Home	...	7	3	1	...	3	...	...	9	...	3	26	
	North-West	Hosp.	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	12	27
		Home	...	2	4	...	...	2	...	...	6	...	1	15	
	Brunswick	Hosp.	...	4	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	2	10	25
		Home	...	6	1	...	...	1	...	2	4	...	1	15	
	New Wortley	Hosp.	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	6	16
		Home	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	10	
	Armley & Wortley	Hosp.	...	15	2	...	...	3	.	...	1	...	3	24	43
		Home	...	9	4	...	...	..	...	...	6	...	...	19	
	Bramley	Hosp.	...	21	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	27	40
		Home	...	3	2	...	...	3	...	...	5	...	...	13	
	Headingley	Hosp.	...	15	29	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	11	56	99
		Home	...	7	22	...	...	2	...	...	7	...	5	43	
	CITY	Hosp.	2	147	72	...	..	41	...	1	6	...	54	323	624
		Home	...	53	76	5	...	30	...	7	99	...	31	301	
		Cases	2	200	148	5	...	71	...	8	105	...	85	624	

A nurse at Manston Hall contracted scarlet fever, and was treated in the hospital. The case is not included in the 147 given above. Manston Hall is outside the city. In addition to the 323 cases hospitalled (out of the 624 reported during the quarter) 1 case of erysipelas which had been reported in previous quarter was also taken to hospital.

TABLE C.

Table shewing deaths recorded in the City of Leeds during the fifty-two weeks ended 30th December, 1905, classified according to cause, age, and the registration sub-districts to which the patients belonged. Deaths in institutions allocated to districts to which patients belonged.

TOWNSHIPS, &c.	LEEDS.						Hunslet.		Holbeck.		Wortley.		Kirkstall.		Bramley.		Chapeltown.		Osmondthorpe.		Deaths of outsiders occurring in City.		TOTAL mortality in City.			Annual rate
Estim. Pop., 456,787 ..	North. 58,932		West. 85,005		South E. 34,817		74,576		34,489		63,769		46,686		18,435		39,720		358							per 1,000
Under and over 5	under 5	over 5	under 5	over 5	under 5	over 5	under 5	over 5	under 5	over 5	under 5	over 5	under 5	over 5	under 5	over 5	under 5	over 5	under 5	over 5	under 5	over 5	under 5	over 5	All ages.	pop.
Small-pox	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	0·01
Chicken-pox	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	0·00
Measles	24	3	13	2	11	2	27	2	10	2	4	1	..	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	97	12	109	0·24
Scarlet fever	4	..	6	1	..	2	3	1	3	2	4	2	2	1	5	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	28	11	39	0·09
Contin. Fevers. Typhus	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0·00
Enteric	1	10	..	10	..	10	..	7	..	2	..	5	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	51	52	0·11
Other or doubtful	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	0·00
Influenza	1	8	..	11	..	11	2	6	1	4	1	8	..	2	..	2	2	6	..	..	..	1	7	59	66	0·14
Whooping-cough ..	14	2	10	1	8	..	32	..	13	..	23	..	11	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	118	3	121	0·27
Diphtheria	3	2	5	3	5	2	2	1	3	..	1	1	2	2	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	25	13	38	0·08
Cholera (English) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhœa, &c.	76	2	50	2	65	3	68	3	25	1	44	1	9	1	2	1	11	1	..	..	..	..	350	15	365	0·80
Ague	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zoogenous diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis	6	3	9	..	7	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	30	3	33	0·07
Gonorrhœa .. Stricture of urethra	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	10	11	0·02
Erysipelas	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5	0·01
Pyæmia .. .. (4) Phagedena .. (0) Septicæmia .. (3) Phlebitis .. (0)	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	7	0·02
Puerperal fever ..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	0·02
Parasitic diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	6	0·01
Starvation, &c. ..	8	1	1	..	14	..	13	..	9	1	15	..	4	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	71	2	73	0·16
Alcoholism	..	4	..	9	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..		23	0·05
Rheumatic fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..		4	0·01
Acute and Sub-acute rheumatism	..	2	..	8	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	18	18	0·04
Rheumatism	..	3	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	3	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	17	17	0·04
Gout	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	0·00
Rickets	6	1	7	..	3	..	9	..	6	..	11	..	3	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	48	2	50	0·11
Cancer	..	37	..	110	..	26	1	57	..	33	..	61	..	33	..	16	..	33	..	..	..	37	1	443	444	0·98

TABLE C *(continued)*.

TOWNSHIPS, &c.	LEEDS.						Hunslet.		Holbeck.		Wortley.		Kirkstall.		Bramley.		Chapeltown.		Osmond-thorpe.		Deaths of outsiders occurring in City.		TOTAL mortality in City.			Annual rate per 1,000 pop.
	North.		West.		South E.																					
Under and over 5	under 5	over 5	under 5	over 5	under 5	over 5	under 5	over 5	under 5	over 5	under 5	over 5	under 5	over 5	under 5	over 5	under 5	over 5	under 5	over 5	under 5	over 5	under 5	over 5	all ages.	
Tabes mesenterica	2	..	6	..	12	..	6	..	3	1	11	1	2	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	44	4	48	0·11
Tub. meningitis	7	4	17	2	5	5	10	4	4	..	8	2	4	4	1	..	4	..	..	..	2	2	62	23	85	0·19
Hydrocephalus	1	..	3	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	10	0·02
Phthisis	1	97	6	112	2	48	2	65	2	50	..	60	1	39	..	21	2	44	..	2	..	4	16	542	558	1·23
Tub. peritonitis	5	..	6	1	1	3	4	5	2	..	2	3	2	1	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	23	16	39	0·09
Other tuberculous	8	3	12	8	1	6	6	4	6	2	9	17	6	3	..	3	3	6	..	..	1	2	52	54	106	0·23
Scrofula	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anæmia	1	2	1	7	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	5	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	3	26	29	0·06
Diabetes, &c	..	2	..	12	..	4	..	8	..	1	..	9	..	6	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	47	47	0·10
Premature birth	30	..	38	..	34	..	53	..	26	..	45	..	27	..	9	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	279	..	279	0·61
Malformations and atelectasis (22)	6	..	16	..	5	..	12	..	10	..	8	..	10	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	74	..	74	0·16
Old age	.	46	..	62	..	31	..	51	..	35	..	44	..	37	..	11	..	30	..	..	..	2	..	349	349	0·77
Brain disease	..	35	..	57	..	26	1	31	..	23	1	36	..	23	..	15	1	19	..	1	..	4	3	270	273	0·60
Meningitis	9	7	5	7	7	3	12	3	6	5	11	3	5	1	2	1	2	2	..	..	..	4	59	36	95	0·21
Apoplexy	..	15	..	19	..	12	..	11	..	6	..	15	..	6	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	91	91	0·20
Paralysis	..	6	1	14	..	4	..	6	.	8	1	9	..	4	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	2	58	60	0·13
Gen. paralysis—Insanity	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	5	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	18	18	0·04
Epilepsy	..	3	..	5	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	4	1	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	18	20	0·04
Convulsions	35	..	22	..	21	..	26	..	8	..	16	..	7	..	4	.	10	..	..	..	..	..	149	..	149	0·33
Laryngismus stridulus	2	..	2	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	12	0·03
Other diseases of nervous system	..	4	..	4	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	3	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	26	26	0·06
Dis. of organs of special sense	..	2	1	1	1	..	3	3	3	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	4	11	12	23	0·05
Endocarditis, &c.	..	21	2	34	..	17	..	19	1	15	..	22	..	27	..	13	..	9	..	..	..	5	3	182	185	0·41
Pericarditis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	0·00
Heart disease	..	58	..	69	..	32	1	36	..	23	1	55	..	24	1	16	..	16	..	..	..	6	3	335	338	0·74
Angina pectoris	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	0·02
Syncope	1	..	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	7	0·02
Aneurism	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	8	8	0·02
Other circulatory	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	2	10	12	0·03
Laryngitis	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	8	0·02
Croup (membranous)	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	6	0·01
Croup (undefined)	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	0·01
Bronchitis	35	50	24	67	34	48	47	58	10	42	34	47	14	32	6	12	11	28	..	..	..	3	215	387	602	1·32
Broncho-pneumonia	50	8	21	6	43	6	43	2	29	6	29	6	11	1	9	1	12	..	1	1	..	2	248	39	287	0·63
Pneumonia	11	37	17	56	5	36	31	43	8	20	3	29	2	14	1	5	3	16	..	..	1	2	82	258	340	0·75
Pleuro-pneumonia	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	0·03
Pleurisy	..	3	..	3	..	1	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	16	17	0·04
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	4	2	8	2	4	..	2	1	7	..	..	..	3	9	55	64	0·14

TABLE C *(continued)*.

TOWNSHIPS, &c.	LEEDS.																									Annual rate per 1,000 pop.
	North.		West.		South E.		Hunslet.		Holbeck.		Wortley.		Kirkstall.		Bramley.		Chapeltown.		Osmond-thorpe.		Deaths of outsiders occurring in City.		TOTAL mortality in City.			
Under and over 5	under 5	over 5	under 5	over 5	under 5	over 5	under 5	over 5	under 5	over 5	under 5	over 5	under 5	over 5	under 5	over 5	under 5	over 5	under 5	over 5	under 5	over 5	under 5	over 5	all ages.	
Stomatitis	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	0·01
Dentition	10	..	17	..	8	..	17	..	8	..	14	..	3	..	6	..	6	..	1	.	..	..	90	..	90	0·20
Tonsillitis, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	0·01
Dis. of stomach ..	4	1	3	4	2	2	5	6	..	4	7	7	2	5	1	1	..	9	..	..	..	3	24	42	66	0·14
Enteritis (Gastro 33) ..	11	2	17	2	4	..	4	1	5	..	5	..	5	..	1	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	59	6	65	0·14
Hernia	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	5	..	..	1	4	1	21	22	0·05
Fistula	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0·00
Peritonitis	..	2	1	3	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	14	17	0·04
Ascitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0·00
Jaundice	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	7	0·02
Cirrhosis	..	5	..	7	..	3	..	4	..	2	..	5	..	1	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	35	35	0·08
Dis. of liver	..	1	..	10	..	3	..	1	..	5	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	29	29	0·06
Dis. of bowels	..	8	4	14	1	3	2	9	4	4	3	7	..	3	..	2	2	1	..	..	3	18	19	69	88	0·19
Disease of ductless glands ..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	4	.	1	1	..	..	..	.	1	2	10	12	0·03
Nephritis	2	11	..	17	3	8	..	11	..	4	1	11	..	8	..	4	..	10	..	..	..	4	6	88	94	0·21
Kidney disease ..	..	13	..	17	..	4	..	8	..	3	..	11	..	10	..	4	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	76	76	0·17
Albuminuria	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	0·00
Other urinary	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	14	14	0·03
Dis. of generative Organs ..	..	2	..	13	..	2	..	3	..	1	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	35	35	0·08
Childbirth	3	1	2	7	2	2	..	7	1	3	1	5	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	10	28	38	0·08
Disease of bones (15), Joints (0), arthritis (8)	..	3	..	6	..	3	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	23	23	0·05
Ulcer: Phlegmon (0) ..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	0·01
Skin disease	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	1	8	0·02
Injury	11	24	7	38	7	19	10	38	5	18	9	33	3	10	1	10	2	10	..	..	1	17	56	217	273	0·60
Lead poisoning ..	..	..	...	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	0·01
Mortification	2	4	..	1	..	1	...	1	..	2	1	1	..	1	...	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	13	16	0·04
Debility	17	3	12	3	10	4	15	1	4	1	7	1	6	..	..	1	13	..	..	..	..	..	84	14	98	0·22
Marasmus, Atrophy ..	22	..	26	..	23	..	21	..	11	..	21	..	3	..	5	..	7	..	..	..	2	..	141	.	141	0·31
Tumour	..	5	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	1	..	3	..	2	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	33	33	0·07
Abscess	1	4	1	3	..	1	2	2	2	3	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	2	6	22	28	0·06
Other causes	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	0·00
Total under 5 and over 5	440	600	399	891	350	421	509	571	237	357	364	579	159	352	69	177	148	317	2	4	17	161	2,694	4,430	7,124	15·65
Total	1,040		1,290		771		1,080		594		943		511		246		465		6		178		7,124			..
Mortality per 1,000 per annum ..	17·7		15·2		22·2		14·5		17·3		14·8		11·0		13·4		11·8		16·8		..		50·9	11·0	15·6	..

NOTES TO TABLE C.

This table is printed for the first time in the report for 1892. In it the causes of death are more detailed than in the other tables. They are classified as in Table A, part 2, according as the deaths were those of persons under or over the age of five. All the deaths which occurred in the following public institutions: the Infirmary, the Women and Children's Hospital, the Borough Fever and Small-pox Hospitals, the Leeds, Hunslet, Holbeck, and Bramley Workhouses, have been classified under the districts to which the patients belonged. The 178 deaths of persons who belonged to no district in the city have been separated in two columns by themselves, as deaths of outsiders; these deaths are, however, included in the total mortality of the city. As far as possible, the order of the Registrar-General has been followed in the arrangement of this table. The horizontal lines correspond with the groups in the Registrar-General's annual report.

Septicæmia includes deaths from pyæmia (4), phlebitis (0), phagedæna (0), septicæmia (not puerperal) (3). *Parasitic* diseases include thrush (5). *Starvation* includes purpura hæmorrhagica (4), scurvy (1), privation and want of breast milk (0), malnutrition (18), and inanition (50 deaths). *Rheumatic fever* in reports previous to 1892 had only the deaths ascribed in those terms to this disease by the medical attendant. Deaths from acute and sub-acute rheumatism had previously been classed under "rheumatism." A separate line has been given, both in Table C and Table A, to prevent confusion and enable comparison. "*Rheumatism*" includes chronic rheumatism and disease simply described as "rheumatism" (see Report, 1893, page 144). *Anæmia* includes chlorosis (2), hœmophilia (1), but not leucocythemia; deaths from the latter have been referred to diseases of the *ductless glands.* In *malformations* are included cyanosis (2), patent foramen ovale (5), spina bifida (7), atelectasis (22), imperforate anus (4), cleft palate (4), harelip (2), and (28) other congenital defects.

Brain disease includes deaths registered from such causes as cerebral congestion, cerebral hœmorrhage, and softening of the brain. *Meningitis* includes diseases classified as meningitis (94), and spinal (1) meningitis, but not tuberculous. *Apoplexy* includes all apoplexies not otherwise defined. *Paralysis* includes hemiplegia, paraplegia, and "paralysis." *General paralysis* (8) is included under insanity, and does not include deaths from "softening of the brain." *Convulsions* includes diseases so certified, and deaths (0) due to "fits." Fits of apoplexy, &c., come under other headings. We have tried, as far as possible, to keep to the old headings.

Endocarditis, &c., includes valvular disease of the heart. "Heart disease" includes such diseases as hypertrophy, atrophy, fatty degeneration, weak heart, cardiac disease or degeneration and "disease of the heart." *Angina pectoris* includes only those deaths in which the symptom but no disease is stated. *Aneurism* includes all the aneurisms so stated. *Other diseases of the circulatory system* includes atheroma. *Other respiratory diseases* includes asthma (18), emphysema (18), empyæma (12), pulmonary congestion (5), "lung disease" (0), and others (11). *Tonsillitis, &c.* includes pharyngitis (0), parotiditis (0). *Diseases of the stomach* includes dyspepsia, hœmatemesis, gastritis. *Disease of liver* includes hepatitis (2). *Diseases of the bowels* includes melœna (0), ulcer of intestines, obstruction of bowels, strangulation not due to hernia, intussusception, appendicitis. *Kidney disease* includes deaths from granular kidney (6), Bright's disease (47), other kidney diseases (18), and uræmia (5). *Albuminuria* includes only deaths in which the symptom without any pathological cause was registered. *Diseases of the urinary system* includes calculus, hœmaturia, cystitis and other diseases of the bladder. *Disease of the generative organs* includes uterine disease (1), ovarian disease (6), and "other diseases" of the generative organs, male (25), female (3). *Childbirth* includes all the accidents of parturition, except puerperal fever.

Diseases of the bones and joints includes disease of the spinal column, but not, of course, such diseases as spinal sclerosis, which are now referred to disease of the nervous system. A comparison of mortality previous to 1890 is difficult, as the term spinal disease was used to include both diseases of the spinal column and of the spinal marrow. *Abscess* includes cellulitis (3), carbuncle (4). *Injury* includes deaths from accident or negligence, homicide, misadventure, suicide, and execution. The death from "other causes" was that of a newly-born male infant found dead on the 8th May, at Cross Cliff Road, Headingley. The Coroner's jury had not sufficient evidence to show whether the death was due to natural causes or no.

TABLE D, Part 1.—Shewing death-rates from certain causes for the years 1890 to 1905.

	SEVEN COMMON ZYMOTICS.										
	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Whooping cough.	" Fever."	Diarrhœa.	All seven.	Croup (membranous and undefined)	Phthisis.	Influenza and diseases of the air-passages other than consumption.
1890 (53 wks.)	0·00	0·27	0·28	0·07	0·50	0·30	0·98	2·39	0·09	1·66	5·62
1891 (52 wks.)	0·00	0·71	0·18	0·04	0·41	0·20	0·86	2·41	0·08	1·79	6·11
1892 (52 wks.)	0·02	0·20	0·20	0·08	0·42	0·17	1·10	2·18	0·13	1·42	4·56
1893 (52 wks.)	0·08	0·90	0·08	0·15	0·44	0·30	1·60	3·55	0·18	1·70	4·60
1894 (52 wks.)	0·01	0·75	0·13	0·15	0·34	0·14	0·45	1·98	0·17	1·49	3·64
1895 (52 wks.)	...	0·35	0·13	0·10	0·29	0·22	1·58	2·65	0·12	1·55	4·34
1896 (53 wks.)	0·00	0·48	0·18	0·10	0·60	0·21	0·69	2·27	0·09	1·50	4·02
1897 (52 wks.)	...	0·40	0·23	0·13	0·24	0·21	1·58	2·79	0·10	1·44	3·90
1898 (52 wks.)	0·00	0·45	0·29	0·49	0·39	0·23	1·24	3·10	0·12	1·39	3·41
1899 (52 wks.)	...	0·37	0·15	0·71	0·38	0·17	0·96	2·73	0·12	1·41	3·72
1900 (52 wks.)	0·00	0·58	0·12	0·55	0·39	0·20	1·09	2·93	0·06	1·41	4·19
1901 (52 wks.)	...	0·58	0·19	0·38	0·33	0·19	1·47	3·14	0·07	1·41	3·46
1902 (53 wks.)	0·01	0·43	0·13	0·18	0·46	0·18	0·61	2·00	0·05	1·31	3·52
1903 (52 wks.)	0·05	0·28	0·25	0·14	0·27	0·13	0·62	1·74	0·03	1·27	3·09
1904 (52 wks.)	0·00	0·77	0·13	0·09	0·46	0·11	1·01	2·57	0·05	1·40	3·21
1905 (52 wks.)	0·01	0·24	0·09	0·08	0·27	0·12	0·80	1·60	0·03	1·23	3·07

See note to table D, part 2.

TABLE D, Part 2.

For whole District.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year. *	Births.		Deaths under one year of age.		Deaths at all ages. Total.		Deaths in Public Institutions.	Deaths of non-resid'nts registered in district.	Deaths of resid'nts registered beyond district.	Deaths at all ages net.	
		Number.	*Rate.**	Number	*Rate per 1,000 births registered.*	Number	*Rate.**				Number	*Rate.**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1890	362,768	12,336	33·4	2,128	173	8,370	22·7	819	132	No return	8,238	22·4
1891	369,099	12,538	34·1	2,216	177	8,429	22·9	869	144	do.	8,285	22·5
1892	375,540	12,546	33·5	2,114	168	7,403	19·8	789	129	do.	7,274	19·4
1893	382,094	12,348	32·4	2,542	206	8,512	22·4	874	147	24	8,365	22·0
1894	388,761	12,502	32·3	1,945	156	6,935	17·9	772	142	7	6,793	17·5
1895	395,546	12,478	31·7	2,384	191	8,101	20·6	882	167	No return	7,934	20·1
1896	402,449	12,573	30·8	2,120	169	7,682	18·8	908	161	8	7,521	18·4
1897	409,472	12,912	31·6	2,454	190	8,148	20·0	881	175	1	7,973	19·5
1898	416,618	12,971	31·2	2,372	183	7,996	19·3	940	142	9	7,854	18·9
1899	423,889	12,939	31·2	2,222	172	8,105	19·2	1,005	181	26	7,924	18·8
1900	431,287	13,091	30·5	2,397	183	8,619	20·1	1,084	184	90	8,525	19·8
1901	430,630	12,898	30·1	2,429	188	8,283	19·3	1,176	171	92	8,204	19·1
1902	437,341	13,245	29·8	2,113	160	7,814	17·6	1,154	211	96	7,699	17·3
1903	443,559	12,996	29·4	1,992	153	7,334	16·6	1,094	184	113	7,263	16·4
1904	450,142	12,561	28·0	2,207	176	8,096	18·0	1,185	173	116	8,039	17·9
Averages for years 1895-1904		12,866	30·4	2,269	176	8,018	19·0	1,031	175	...	7,894	18·6
1905	456,787	12,337	27·1	1,875	152	7,124	15·6	1,225	178	102	7,047	15·5

* Rates calculated per 1,000 of estimated population. The populations given in column 2 for the 11 years, 1890 to 1900, are those estimated by geometrical progression at the rate of increase which obtained between censuses of 1881-1891. That for 1901 has been estimated similarly from the rate which prevailed between the censuses of 1891-1901. To make the populations for 1900 and the previous years correspond they should be decreased respectively by the following percentages: (for 1900) 1·72, (for 1899) 1·53, (for 1898) 1·34, diminishing by about 0·19 each year to (for 1892) 0·21, and (for 1891) 0·05. The rates in columns 4, 8, and 13 must be correspondingly increased by these percentages (see Annual, 1901, and table on p. 58).

The deaths included in column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the City or in the fever hospital at Seacroft. The deaths included in column 12 are the numbers in column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the numbers in column 10 and the addition of the numbers in column 11. Column 11 is however, incomplete in some of the years. Deaths in fever hospitals belonging to but outside the City are, unless those of strangers, included in column 7.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of illness, and dying in some public institution, and paupers from townships outside the City dying at the Workhouse; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of illness, and have died in some public institution, other than our own fever hospitals, and inmates of the County Asylums from the City townships.

TABLE E.
VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1905.

The following Births and Deaths were recorded in the several Sub-Registration Districts of the City of Leeds during the fifty-two weeks ended 30th December, 1905. The figures in italics after the Births and Deaths give the proportion per annum per 1,000 of the estimated population.

Districts.	Births.	Birth Rate.	Deaths.	Death Rate. All causes.	Death Rate. 7 Zymotics.
LEEDS. North	1,870	*31·84*	1,040	*17·71*	*2·49*
West	1,905	*22·49*	1,290	*15·23*	*1·24*
South-East ...	1,235	*35·59*	771	*22·22*	*3·14*
Hunslet	2,140	*28·79*	1,080	*14·53*	*1·98*
Holbeck... ...	1,075	*31·28*	594	*17·28*	*1·80*
Wortley	1,653	*26·01*	943	*14·84*	*1·37*
Kirkstall... ...	981	*21·08*	511	*10·98*	*0·69*
Bramley	459	*24·98*	246	*13·39*	*1·25*
Chapeltown ...	1,016	*25·67*	465	*11·75*	*0·63*
Osmondthorpe ...	3	*8·41*	6	*16·82*	...
Outsiders ...	...	...	178	...	...
Totals ...	12,337	*27·10*	7,124	*15·65*	*1·62*

Considered as occurring in the Municipal Wards, the foregoing Deaths are classed as follows:—

Wards.	Deaths.	Death Rate.	Wards.	Deaths.	Death Rate.
Eastern Division.			Western Division.		
Central	319	*15·83*	Mill Hill	105	*14·76*
North	573	*13·04*	West	437	*18·51*
North-East ...	591	*18·96*	North-West ...	462	*13·63*
East	638	*21·66*	Brunswick... ...	316	*13·77*
South	280	*19·84*	New Wortley ...	313	*16·96*
East Hunslet ...	534	*14·48*	Armley	580	*14·35*
West Hunslet ...	458	*14·49*	Bramley	296	*12·84*
Holbeck	510	*16·69*	Headingley ...	534	*11·16*

In both these tables deaths occurring in public institutions have been referred to the districts to which the patients belonged. The births in workhouses are included in those of the districts in which these institutions are situated. There were eighty-five deaths at Manston Hospital, and three deaths at Killingbeck Hospital, during the year.

The rates are calculated for the year on populations estimated by the Registrar General's method, described at p. 88 of the Annual for 1904. Those for several quarters are on populations as previously estimated.

E. 2.

The following Births and Deaths were recorded in the several Sub-Registration Districts of the City of Leeds during the thirteen weeks ended 1st April, 1905. The figures in italics after the Births and Deaths give the proportion per annum per 1,000 of the estimated population.

Districts.		Births.	Birth Rate.	Deaths.	Death Rate.	
					All causes.	7 Zymotics.
LEEDS.	North	505	*34·7*	282	*19·4*	*1·0*
	West	517	*24·5*	352	*16·7*	*0·4*
	South-East ...	312	*36·3*	194	*22·6*	*1·2*
Hunslet		549	*30·0*	241	*13·2*	*0·7*
Holbeck... ...		285	*32·9*	134	*15·5*	*0·9*
Wortley		434	*27·7*	240	*15·3*	*0·8*
Kirkstall... ...		276	*24·3*	154	*13·6*	*1·0*
Bramley		113	*25·4*	60	*13·5*	*2·0*
Chapeltown ...		263	*23·8*	131	*11·8*	*0·3*
Osmondthorpe ...		1	*10·6*	...	...	...
Outsiders ...		...	...	31	...	...
Totals ...		3,255	*28·6*	1,819	*16·0*	*0·8*

Considered as occurring in the Municipal Wards, the foregoing Deaths are classed as follows:—

Wards.	Deaths.	Death Rate.	Wards.	Deaths.	Death Rate.
Eastern Division.			Western Division.		
Central	89	*17·8*	Mill Hill	33	*18·4*
North	149	*13·8*	West	114	*19·6*
North-East ...	166	*19·6*	North-West ...	130	*15·3*
East	154	*21·3*	Brunswick... ...	85	*15·0*
South	69	*19·5*	New Wortley ...	73	*16·0*
East Hunslet ...	113	*12·5*	Armley	153	*15·4*
West Hunslet ...	114	*14·7*	Bramley	74	*13·1*
Holbeck	112	*14·5*	Headingley ...	160	*13·0*

In both these tables deaths occurring in public institutions have been referred to the districts to which the patients belonged. The births in workhouses are included in those of the districts in which these institutions are situated. There were twenty-seven deaths at Manston Hospital and three deaths at Killingbeck Hospital during this quarter.

Central ward deaths read 88, Headingley 161 ; death-rates 17·6 and 13·1.

E. 3.

The following Births and Deaths were recorded in the several Sub-Registration Districts of the City of Leeds during the thirteen weeks ended 1st July, 1905. The figures in italics after the Births and Deaths give the proportion per annum per 1,000 of the estimated population.

	Districts.	Births.	Birth Rate.	Deaths.	Death Rate.	
					All causes.	7 Zymotics.
LEEDS.	North	498	*34·3*	219	*15·1*	*0·8*
	West	491	*23·3*	308	*14·6*	*0·4*
	South-East ...	335	*39·0*	178	*20·7*	*0·5*
	Hunslet	536	*29·3*	264	*14·4*	*0·6*
	Holbeck	258	*29·8*	161	*18·6*	*1·5*
	Wortley	441	*28·1*	217	*13·8*	*0·7*
	Kirkstall	251	*22·1*	140	*12·4*	*0·5*
	Bramley	136	*30·5*	68	*15·3*	*0·5*
	Chapeltown ...	267	*24·1*	110	*9·9*	*0·1*
	Osmondthorpe ...	1	*10·6*	1	*10.6*	...
	Outsiders ...	...	...	54	...	...
	Totals ...	3,214	*28·2*	1,720	*15·1*	*0·6*

Considered as occurring in the Municipal Wards, the foregoing Deaths are classed as follows:—

Wards.	Deaths.	Death Rate.	Wards.	Deaths.	Death Rate.
Eastern Division.			Western Division.		
Central	76	*15·2*	Mill Hill	17	*9·5*
North	125	*11·6*	West	113	*19·4*
North-East ...	125	*14·8*	North-West ...	118	*13·8*
East	153	*21·1*	Brunswick	67	*11·8*
South	55	*15·6*	New Wortley ...	75	*16·5*
East Hunslet ...	136	*15·0*	Armley	130	*13·1*
West Hunslet ...	113	*14·5*	Bramley	80	*14·2*
Holbeck	137	*17·7*	Headingley ...	146	*11·9*

In both these tables deaths occurring in public institutions have been referred to the districts to which the patients belonged. The births in workhouses are included in those of the districts in which these institutions are situated. There were twelve deaths at Manston Hospital during this quarter.

E. 4.

The following Births and Deaths were recorded in the several Sub-Registration Districts of the City of Leeds during the thirteen weeks ended 30th September, 1905. The figures in italics after the Births and Deaths give the proportion per annum per 1,000 of the estimated population.

	Districts.	Births.	Birth Rate.	Deaths.	Death Rate. All causes.	Death Rate. 7 Zymotics.
LEEDS.	North	460	*31·6*	281	*19·3*	*5·9*
	West	472	*22·4*	299	*14·2*	*2·8*
	South-East ...	315	*36·7*	216	*25·1*	*8·4*
	Hunslet	538	*29·4*	287	*15·7*	*4·3*
	Holbeck... ...	269	*31·1*	147	*17·0*	*3·1*
	Wortley	396	*25·3*	248	*15·8*	*3·4*
	Kirkstall... ...	262	*23·1*	106	*9·4*	*1·1*
	Bramley	96	*21·6*	52	*11·7*	*1·1*
	Chapeltown ...	273	*24·7*	103	*9·3*	*1·4*
	Osmondthorpe ...	...	...	1	*10.6*	...
	Outsiders ...	...	...	50	...	...
	Totals ...	3,081	*27·1*	1,790	*15·7*	*3·6*

Considered as occurring in the Municipal Wards, the foregoing Deaths are classed as follows:—

Wards.	Deaths.	Death Rate.	Wards.	Deaths.	Death Rate.
Eastern Division.			Western Division.		
Central	73	*14·6*	Mill Hill	28	*15·6*
North	170	*15·8*	West	92	*15·8*
North-East ...	142	*16·8*	North-West ...	100	*11·7*
East	178	*24·6*	Brunswick... ...	83	*14·6*
South	83	*23·5*	New Wortley ...	75	*16·5*
East Hunslet ...	129	*14·3*	Armley	161	*16·2*
West Hunslet ...	124	*15·9*	Bramley	64	*11·3*
Holbeck	130	*16·8*	Headingley ...	108	*8·8*

In both these tables deaths occurring in public institutions have been referred to the districts to which the patients belonged. The births in workhouses are included in those of the districts in which these institutions are situated. There were twenty-one deaths at Manston Hospital during this quarter.

E. 5.

The following Births and Deaths were recorded in the several Sub-Registration Districts of the City of Leeds during the thirteen weeks ended 30th December, 1905. The figures in italics after the Births and Deaths give the proportion per annum per 1,000 of the estimated population.

Districts.	Births.	Birth Rate.	Deaths.	Death Rate.	
				All causes.	7 Zymotics.
LEEDS. North	407	*28·0*	258	*17·7*	*2·4*
West	425	*20·1*	331	*15·7*	*1·4*
South-East ...	273	*31·8*	183	*21·3*	*2·7*
Hunslet	517	*28·2*	288	*15·7*	*2·4*
Holbeck	263	*30·4*	152	*17·6*	*1·6*
Wortley	382	*24·4*	238	*15·2*	*0·7*
Kirkstall	192	*16·9*	111	*9·8*	*0·3*
Bramley	114	*25·6*	66	*14·8*	*1·6*
Chapeltown ...	213	*19·3*	121	*10·9*	*0·5*
Osmondthorpe ...	1	*10·6*	4	*42.4*	...
Outsiders ...	...	...	43	...	...
Totals ...	2,787	*24·5*	1,795	*15·8*	*1·5*

Considered as occurring in the Municipal Wards, the foregoing Deaths are classed as follows:—

Wards.	Deaths.	Death Rate.	Wards.	Deaths.	Death Rate.
Eastern Division.			Western Division.		
Central	82	*16·4*	Mill Hill	27	*15·0*
North	129	*12·0*	West	118	*20·3*
North-East ...	158	*18·7*	North-West ...	114	*13·4*
East	153	*21·1*	Brunswick	81	*14·3*
South	73	*20·7*	New Wortley ...	90	*19·8*
East Hunslet ...	156	*17·3*	Armley	136	*13·7*
West Hunslet ...	107	*13·8*	Bramley	78	*13·8*
Holbeck	131	*16·9*	Headingley ...	119	*9·7*

In both these tables deaths occurring in public institutions have been referred to the districts to which the patients belonged. The births in workhouses are included in those of the districts in which these institutions are situated. There were twenty-five deaths at Manston Hospital during this quarter.

E. 6.

The following Births and Deaths were recorded in the several Sub-Registration Districts of the City of Leeds during the thirteen weeks ended 31st March, 1906. The figures in italics after the Births and Deaths give the proportion per annum per 1,000 of the estimated population.

Districts.	Births.	Birth Rate.	Deaths.	Death Rate. All causes.	Death Rate. 7 Zymotics.
LEEDS. North	480	*32·7*	290	*19·8*	*2·6*
LEEDS. West	445	*21·0*	405	*19·1*	*2·0*
LEEDS. South-East ...	334	*38·4*	229	*26·3*	*2·9*
Hunslet	564	*29·8*	340	*18·0*	*3·0*
Holbeck... ...	259	*29·5*	146	*16·7*	*1·3*
Wortley	392	*24·3*	265	*16·4*	*2·3*
Kirkstall... ...	286	*24·0*	148	*12·4*	*1·9*
Bramley	109	*23·4*	45	*9·7*	*0·4*
Chapeltown ...	241	*23·3*	134	*12·9*	*1·3*
Osmondthorpe ...	2	*22·7*	2	*22.7*	...
Outsiders ...	...	...	50	...	...
Totals ...	3,112	*26·9*	2,054	*17·8*	*2·1*

Considered as occurring in the Municipal Wards, the foregoing Deaths are classed as follows:—

Wards. Eastern Division.	Deaths.	Death Rate.	Wards. Western Division.	Deaths.	Death Rate.
Central	90	*18·0*	Mill Hill	36	*20·7*
North	156	*13·8*	West	137	*23·3*
North-East ...	172	*21·7*	North-West ...	144	*16·8*
East	190	*25·5*	Brunswick... ...	94	*16·4*
South	90	*25·9*	New Wortley ...	91	*19·8*
East Hunslet ...	177	*18·8*	Armley	163	*15·7*
West Hunslet ...	139	*17·3*	Bramley	56	*9·6*
Holbeck	115	*14·7*	Headingley ...	154	*12·5*

In both these tables deaths occurring in public institutions have been referred to the districts to which the patients belonged. The births in workhouses are included in those of the districts in which these institutions are situated. There were twenty-seven deaths at Manston Hospital during this quarter.

TABLE F (1).

Shewing Births, Deaths, from all and certain causes, Home Patients of the Dispensary, admissions to the Fever Hospitals, and some of the Meteorological conditions and the Death-rates from certain causes in Leeds: with the Birth and Death-rates from all causes in the 76 large English towns for each of the thirteen weeks ended 31st December, 1904.

1904.		OCTOBER.				NOVEMBER.					DECEMBER.				TOTALS OR AVERAGES.	YEAR.
		Oct. 8th.	Oct. 15th.	Oct. 22nd.	Oct. 29th.	Nov. 5th.	Nov. 12th.	Nov. 19th.	Nov. 26th.	Dec. 3rd.	Dec. 10th.	Dec. 17th.	Dec. 24th.	Dec. 31st.		
Total Births	1	241	266	250	224	237	225	219	214	244	218	251	216	216	3,021	12,561
Total Deaths	2	121	136	125	140	128	150	137	130	147	129	113	171	201	1,828	8,096
Under 1 year	3	43	48	36	41	42	40	32	34	40	29	21	35	36	477	2,207
1 to 2 years	4	8	6	9	16	9	12	11	6	10	14	9	8	11	129	735
2 to 5 years	5	3	7	4	7	5	7	6	4	5	6	3	4	7	68	546
5 to 60 years	6	40	52	45	40	42	62	48	54	53	42	38	68	80	664	2,614
60 yrs. and upwards	7	27	23	31	36	30	29	40	32	39	38	42	56	67	490	1,994
Deaths: Small-pox	8	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	2	2
Measles	9	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	344
Scarlet Fever	10	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	7	59
*Diphtheria	11	...	..	3	2	...	2	...	...	1	2	2	2	1	15	50
Whooping-cough	12	...	1	1	1	2	...	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	15	208
Typhus Fever	13	1	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Typhoid Fever	14	1	2	1	...	1	2	1	1	...	3	1	2	...	15	47
Other or doubtful	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa or Dysent.	16	8	14	1	5	1	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	35	451
All seven	17	10	17	6	10	6	8	6	3	4	8	5	6	3	92	1,164
Cholera (English)	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup	19	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	5	10
Dis. of Resp. System	20	7	17	35	33	35	36	38	22	36	38	20	42	64	423	1,442
Influenza†	21	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	7	13	32
Phthisis	22	9	15	9	7	8	16	14	12	17	5	5	14	15	146	626
Dis. of Circul. System	23	17	10	10	14	10	11	6	16	8	15	7	19	20	163	677
Violent Deaths	24	4	5	3	3	3	5	9	6	10	3	6	8	4	69	245
Inquest cases	25	10	11	9	8	10	12	15	13	16	9	16	16	18	163	630
Deaths in Pub. Inst.	26	23	28	15	16	25	30	27	26	16	23	24	28	20	301	1,185
Dispensary: visits pd.	27	231	270	241	357	310	362	293	332	294	297	287	314	234	3,822	15,639
Cases admitted to our own hospitals	28	28	27	22	47	22	38	44	28	34	22	22	20	28	382	1,263
Barom. (inches)	29	29·77	30·09	29·91	30·02	30·11	29·62	30·24	29·53	29·65	29·27	29·38	30·23	29·98	29·83	29·79
Attached Ther. °F	30	54·77	53·92	57·39	57·46	55·08	54·15	50·46	41·92	46·00	46·85	46·15	41·54	43·31	49·92	53·33
Dry bulb	31	52·46	52·39	57·31	49·46	51·77	50·23	45·92	36·23	44·08	41·15	44·69	33·15	41·69	46·20	51·88
Wet bulb	32	48·69	49·69	55·08	46·85	48·77	47·77	44·00	34·85	42·46	39·77	42·69	31·92	40·00	44·04	47·72
Humidity	33	76·15	82·77	86·08	82·38	80·23	83·15	86·08	87·00	87·38	84·77	85·23	84·23	85·92	83·95	75·10
Mn. of highest reading	34	57·00	56·14	61·14	56·14	54·71	54·43	50·57	40·00	46·86	46·00	46·86	36·00	44·43	50·02	56·21
,, lowest ,,	35	44·71	35·86	48·29	41·71	46·57	42·00	36·71	32·86	37·86	36·86	38·14	30·29	35·00	38·99	43·07
,, daily range	36	12·29	20·28	12·85	14·43	8·14	12·43	13·86	7·14	9·00	9·14	8·72	5 71	9·43	11·03	13·14
Total rainfall (inches)	37	0·14	0·06	0·16	0·08	0·03	0·91	...	0·61	0·01	0·58	0·74	...	0·12	3·44	20·54
Wind: Direction	38	NW SW	E SE	W SE	SE NW	SW NE	W SW	W	NW	SW W	SW	W SW	SW	W NW	...	...
Wind: Force 0-6	39	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2
Amount of Cloud	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...
Birth-rate (Leeds)	41	27·9	30·8	29·0	26·0	27·5	26·1	25·4	24·8	28·3	25·3	29·1	25·0	25·0	26·9	28·0
Death-rate (Leeds)	42	14·0	15·8	14·5	16·2	14·8	17·4	15·9	15·1	17·0	15·0	13·1	19·8	23·3	16·3	18·0
Death-rate (76 towns)	43	15·1	15·2	15·9	15·0	14·9	15·7	16·6	17·3	21·6	18·5	19·2	19·4	22·4	17·5	17·3
Birth-rate (76 towns)	44	29·1	29·7	28·5	29·6	30·0	28·2	28·6	26·0	29·1	26·4	28·8	25·7	26·0	28·1	29·1
D. R. lung dis. (Leeds)	45	0·8	2·0	4·1	3·8	4·1	4·2	4·4	2·6	4·2	4·4	2·3	4·9	7·4	3·8	3·2
D. R. 7 Zymotics ,,	46	1·2	2·0	0·7	1·2	0·7	0·9	0·7	0·3	0·5	0·9	0·6	0·7	0·3	0·8	2·6

The Dispensary returns are furnished me by the kindness of the resident staff, and have regard to a week ended in each case a day earlier than that given in the heading.

The meteorological data are compiled from returns sent us by Mr. Crowther. They are uncorrected readings, made at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. The humidity each week is the average of the humidities calculated on each of the thirteen observations of the wet and dry bulbs.

* Includes membranous croup. Line 19 includes non-spasmodic croup not returned as membranous. † Line 20 includes line 21.

TABLE F (2).

Shewing Births, Deaths, from all and certain causes, Home Patients of the Dispensary, admissions to the Fever Hospitals, and some of the Meteorological conditions and the Death-rates from certain causes in Leeds: with the Birth and Death-rates from all causes in the 76 large English towns for each of the thirteen weeks ended 1st April, 1905.

1905.		JANUARY.				FEBRUARY.				MARCH.					TOTALS OR AVERAGES.
		Jan. 7th.	Jan. 14th.	Jan. 21st.	Jan. 28th.	Feb. 4th.	Feb. 11th.	Feb. 18th.	Feb. 25th.	Mar. 4th.	Mar. 11th.	Mar. 18th.	Mar. 25th.	Apr. 1st.	
Total Births	1	243	278	258	278	251	261	237	222	245	231	260	243	248	3,255
Total Deaths	2	181	179	140	141	122	143	139	116	129	142	141	133	113	1,819
Under 1 year	3	33	31	33	27	25	25	33	20	24	37	41	37	31	397
1 to 2 years............	4	9	8	6	4	8	9	7	3	11	8	11	8	4	96
2 to 5 years............	5	10	3	2	9	3	7	4	11	3	6	6	7	8	79
5 to 60 years	6	66	69	52	55	43	51	50	49	64	50	48	44	37	678
60 yrs. and upwards	7	63	68	47	46	43	51	45	33	27	41	35	37	33	569
Deaths: Small-pox..	8	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	3
Measles	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	2	...	1	8
Scarlet Fever	10	...	1	...	2	...	1	2	4	1	...	1	1	1	14
*Diphtheria	11	2	2	...	3	...	4	1	...	4	1	...	3	...	20
Whooping-cough..	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	2	3	3	3	3	21
{ Typhus Fever......	13	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Typhoid Fever ...	14	2	1	1	...	1	2	3	1	...	3	1	...	1	16
{ Other or doubtful	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa or Dysent.	16	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	6
All seven..............	17	6	5	3	8	3	9	9	7	9	8	7	7	7	88
Cholera (English) ...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup	19	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dis. of Resp. System	20	62	45	31	33	25	28	34	17	26	27	29	27	26	410
Influenza†	21	9	9	1	4	...	5	4	2	3	1	...	1	3	42
Phthisis	22	13	16	19	9	12	14	14	18	10	15	13	17	8	178
Dis. of Circul. System	23	14	15	10	12	10	8	6	9	14	12	7	8	10	135
Violent Deaths	24	12	11	6	4	4	10	3	7	9	3	5	3	2	79
Inquest cases	25	29	19	8	13	14	21	6	15	18	16	15	15	8	197
Deaths in Pub. Inst.	26	25	32	37	23	32	30	23	26	27	31	23	23	16	348
Dispensary: visits pd.	27	305	359	386	334	316	277	226	249	291	267	255	263	240	3,768
Cases admitted to our own hospitals	28	42	55	33	33	63	36	42	33	29	33	36	39	32	506
Barom. (inches)	29	29·88	29·94	29·76	30·32	30·06	30·17	30·15	30·02	29·54	29·39	29·07	29·72	29·74	29·83
Attached Ther. °F...	30	47·31	46·62	40·00	44·08	47·38	48·08	48·31	45·00	45·00	47·69	48·69	50·38	49·75	46·77
Dry bulb..............	31	45·77	41·92	33·15	41·77	45·38	43·38	47·08	39·77	42·23	44·85	48·15	48·92	48·92	43·92
Wet bulb..............	32	43·85	40·23	32·23	40·54	42·77	40·77	44·31	36·62	39·77	41·92	45·00	46·08	45·92	41·51
Humidity	33	85·62	86·92	88·31	90·31	80·85	80·77	80·77	75·46	81·62	79·31	78·54	81·00	80·08	82·29
Mn. of highest reading	34	47·86	45·14	36·71	45·43	48·57	48·71	50·00	42·71	45·57	49·71	52·43	54·71	52·29	47·68
,, lowest ,,	35	39·71	36·57	28·29	35·86	39·00	38·29	39·71	34·29	35·29	38·14	41·29	39·71	41·86	37·54
,, daily range ...	36	8·15	8·57	8·42	9·57	9·57	10·42	10·29	8·42	10·28	11·57	11·14	15·00	10·43	10.14
Total rainfall (inches)	37	0·02	0·35	0·10	0·05	0·36	0·02	0·35	0·24	0·50	0·58	0·65	0·18	0·39	3·79
Wind { Direction ...	38	W	W	SE E	SW	W	W SW	W	NE NW	W SW	SW	SW	SE E	SW	...
Wind { Force 0-6 ...	39	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	2
Amount of Cloud	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Birth-rate (Leeds) ...	41	27·8	31·8	29·5	31·8	28·7	29·8	27·1	25·4	28·0	26·4	29·7	27·8	28·3	28·6
Death-rate (Leeds)...	42	20·7	20·4	16·0	16·1	13·9	16·3	15·9	13·3	14·7	16·2	16·1	15·2	12·9	16·0
Death-rate (76 towns)	43	19·9	17·5	18·1	18·4	18·0	17·4	17·3	15·7	17·1	17·2	15·8	15·9	15·7	17·2
Birth-rate (76 towns)	44	30·7	30·2	28·1	29·8	30·7	30·1	29·4	26·2	29·2	28·5	29·8	30·0	29·6	29·4
D. R. lung dis. (Leeds)	45	7·1	5·1	3·5	3·8	2·9	3·2	3·9	1·9	3·0	3·1	3·3	3·1	3·0	3·6
D. R. 7 Zymotics ,,	46	0·7	0·6	0·3	0·9	0·3	1·0	1·0	0·8	1·0	0·9	0·8	0·8	0·8	0·8

The Dispensary returns are furnished me by the kindness of the resident staff, and have regard to a week ended in each case a day earlier than that given in the heading.

The meteorological data are compiled from returns sent us by Mr. Crowther. They are uncorrected readings, made at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. The humidity each week is the average of the humidities calculated on each of the thirteen observations of the wet and dry bulbs.

* Includes membranous croup. Line 19 includes non-spasmodic croup not returned as membranous. † Line 20 includes line 21.

TABLE F (3).

Shewing Births, Deaths, from all and certain causes, Home Patients of the Dispensary, admissions to the Fever Hospitals, and some of the Meteorological conditions and the Death-rates from certain causes in Leeds; with the Birth and Death-rates from all causes in the 76 large English towns for each of the thirteen weeks ended 1st July, 1905.

1905.		APRIL.				MAY.					JUNE.				TOTALS OR AVERAGES.
		April 8th.	April 15th.	April 22nd	April 29th.	May 6th.	May 13th.	May 20th.	May 27th.	June 3rd.	June 10th.	June 17th.	June 24th.	July 1st.	
Total Births	1	229	247	260	233	264	272	266	244	228	253	211	273	234	3,214
Total Deaths	2	142	135	147	136	153	150	147	143	122	110	105	111	119	1,720
Under 1 year	3	27	32	33	33	34	33	39	19	28	24	17	31	23	373
1 to 2 years	4	13	7	11	7	11	8	4	7	5	6	4	1	11	95
2 to 5 years	5	7	11	5	5	5	5	6	12	5	6	4	6	10	87
5 to 60 years	6	62	48	62	48	60	44	55	62	49	48	48	45	43	674
60 yrs. and upwards	7	33	37	36	43	43	60	43	43	35	26	32	28	32	491
Deaths: Small-pox	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Measles	9	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	1	8
Scarlet Fever	10	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
*Diphtheria	11	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	1	7
Whooping-cough	12	...	4	1	1	2	2	1	3	6	1	1	3	2	27
Typhus Fever	13	1	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Typhoid Fever	14	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	2	1	10
Other or doubtful	15	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diarrhœa or Dysent.	16	...	...	...	...	...	1	. .	...	...	2	...	3	2	8
All seven	17	2	7	4	2	5	5	3	6	8	6	4	8	7	67
Cholera (English)	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup	19	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dis. of Resp. System	20	38	36	35	25	30	33	30	27	21	18	14	21	25	353
Influenza†	21	2	1	3	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	11
Phthisis	22	13	10	14	11	11	11	6	13	11	12	8	8	9	137
Dis. of Circul. System	23	7	14	12	9	8	16	15	18	10	8	9	7	13	146
Violent Deaths	24	2	10	12	3	6	11	5	7	5	5	3	7	5	81
Inquest cases	25	6	19	17	12	21	22	14	13	10	12	7	12	7	172
Deaths in Pub. Inst.	26	22	26	16	24	28	26	27	35	22	27	26	22	21	322
Dispensary: visits pd.	27	302	238	298	197	270	280	252	202	278	223	197	238	201	3,176
Cases admitted to our own hospitals	28	23	35	20	18	26	15	16	21	24	14	9	25	18	264
Barom. (inches)	29	29·70	29·63	29·87	29·59	29·82	30·11	30·14	29·87	29·95	29·95	29·77	29·97	29·78	29·86
Attached Ther. °F	30	48·69	50·08	47·67	49·54	50·92	53·85	56·15	53·69	60·62	58·00	61·31	61·85	65·38	55·26
Dry bulb	31	46·15	50·54	44·58	51·69	50·15	56·92	56·77	56·15	64·15	58·46	64·85	67·08	67·54	56·61
Wet bulb	32	43·23	47·77	42·83	48·85	46·23	50·46	51·31	50·62	56·77	51·85	57·46	60·46	60·69	51·48
Humidity	33	79·69	81·92	87·08	81·23	74·46	63·85	69·69	68·54	62·00	63·85	62·92	66·31	67·23	71·35
Mn. of highest reading	34	51·00	54·29	47·71	54·43	53·86	61·29	63·29	66·14	68·71	62·71	70·86	73·57	74·29	61·70
,, lowest ,,	35	37·29	42·14	38·29	42·00	41·00	44·71	46·71	44·71	52·86	46·86	49·29	53·29	53·86	45·62
,, daily range	36	13·71	12·15	9·42	12·43	12·86	16·58	16·58	21·43	15·85	15·85	21·57	20·28	20·43	16.08
Total rainfall (inches)	37	0·55	0·31	0·28	0·66	1·03	...	0·07	...	0·35	0·15	0·86	1·23	0·35	5·84
Wind Direction	38	N W	S E S W	NE N	W	SW NE	W NW	NE	SW NW	SW	NE	E NE	SW E	NE	...
Wind Force 0-6	39	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	3
Amount of Cloud	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...
Birth-rate (Leeds)	41	26·2	28·2	29·7	26·6	30·2	31·1	30·4	27·9	26·0	28·9	24·1	31·2	26·7	28·2
Death-rate (Leeds)	42	16·2	15·4	16·8	15·5	17·5	17·1	16·8	16·3	13·9	12·6	12·0	12·7	13·6	15·1
Death-rate (76 towns)	43	15·7	16·6	15·6	16·5	15·4	15·0	14·4	14·6	14·7	13·5	13·4	13·0	12·7	14·7
Birth-rate (76 towns)	44	27·7	28·6	26·5	28·2	31·9	30·5	29·5	28·9	27·2	28·5	24·9	30·3	28·4	28·5
D. R. lung dis. (Leeds)	45	4·3	4·1	4·0	2·9	3·4	3·8	3·4	3·1	2·4	2·1	1·6	2·4	2·9	3·1
D. R. 7 Zymotics	46	0·2	0·8	0·5	0·2	0·6	0·6	0·3	0·7	0·9	0·7	0·5	0·9	0·8	0·6

The Dispensary returns are furnished me by the kindness of the resident staff, and have regard to a week ended in each case a day earlier than that given in the heading.

The meteorological data are compiled from returns sent us by Mr. Crowther. They are uncorrected readings, made at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. The humidity each week is the average of the humidities calculated on each of the thirteen observations of the wet and dry bulbs.

* Includes membranous croup. Line 19 includes non-spasmodic croup not returned as membranous. † Line 20 includes line 21.

TABLE F (4).

Shewing Births, Deaths, from all and certain causes, Home Patients of the Dispensary, admissions to the Fever Hospitals, and some of the Meteorological conditions and the Death-rates from certain causes in Leeds: with the Birth and Death-rates from all causes in the 76 large English towns for each of the thirteen weeks ended 30th September, 1905.

1905.		JULY.				AUGUST.					SEPT.				TOTALS OR AVERAGES.
		July 8th.	July 15th.	July 22nd.	July 29th.	Aug. 5th.	Aug. 12th.	Aug. 19th.	Aug. 26th.	Sept. 2nd.	Sept. 9th.	Sept. 16th.	Sept. 23rd.	S pt. 30th.	
Total Births	1	231	248	242	245	282	191	262	250	240	236	222	216	216	3,081
Total Deaths	2	81	122	158	173	152	165	145	156	134	134	128	131	111	1,790
Under 1 year	3	20	32	70	71	77	77	58	55	48	51	42	37	30	668
1 to 2 years............	4	5	9	4	16	7	14	11	15	9	5	10	7	6	118
2 to 5 years............	5	5	7	6	6	8	5	4	8	8	6	4	10	7	84
5 to 60 years	6	33	43	44	45	33	40	46	44	45	36	40	45	38	532
60 yrs. and upwards	7	18	31	34	35	27	29	26	34	24	36	32	32	30	388
Deaths: Small-pox..	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Measles	9	...	2	...	1	1	2	5	4	2	...	1	...	1	19
Scarlet Fever	10	1	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	13
*Diphtheria	11	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	3	...	8
Whooping-cough..	12	2	6	...	5	...	2	...	4	3	2	4	4	3	35
Typhus Fever......	13	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhoid Fever ...	14	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	1	2	2	1	...	...	10
Other or doubtful	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa or Dysent.	16	2	5	37	41	50	51	37	31	24	18	15	8	6	325
All seven..............	17	5	16	41	49	53	55	42	41	32	25	21	18	12	410
Cholera (English) ..	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup	19	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Dis. of Resp. System	20	13	10	13	23	17	23	15	15	17	19	12	13	15	205
Influenza†	21	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Phthisis	22	7	12	12	10	6	12	7	9	11	10	8	9	4	117
Dis. of Circul. System	23	7	9	14	10	10	7	12	12	6	8	10	10	9	124
Violent Deaths	24	2	4	6	2	1	6	5	6	3	3	4	4	3	49
Inquest cases	25	6	11	9	7	10	10	9	14	7	6	10	6	10	115
Deaths in Pub. Inst.	26	16	19	19	25	14	23	28	20	22	19	18	34	14	271
Dispensary: visits pd.	27	241	252	294	280	258	283	317	290	272	238	294	249	299	3,567
Cases admitted to our own hospitals	28	20	24	14	11	13	12	21	15	32	30	29	31	34	286
Barom. (inches)	29	30·02	29·99	29·90	29·86	29·61	29·86	29·94	29·68	29·66	29·57	29·97	29·98	29·78	29·83
Attached Ther. °F ...	30	63·54	68·77	66·23	65·31	61·69	60·46	61·69	60·46	60·77	60·31	56·15	56·23	55·62	61·33
Dry bulb...............	31	67·08	71·08	68·85	65·92	62·69	61·77	63·69	61·46	60·38	61·15	57·46	57·92	54·54	62·62
Wet bulb...............	32	57·85	64·92	60·92	59·85	56·85	55·92	57·38	56·08	56·08	57·46	52·38	54·00	52·92	57·12
Humidity	33	56·00	69·46	61·62	68·62	69·62	68·38	67·54	71·15	75·00	78·46	70·54	76·92	89·15	70·96
Mn. of highest reading	34	73·00	78·43	73·43	70·14	66·86	66·86	69·29	67·29	65·43	64·86	62·43	62·00	58·57	67·58
,, lowest ,,	35	52·14	59·57	57·00	56·43	54·00	51·57	53·71	53·00	53·43	54·14	47·43	48·86	48·57	53·07
,, daily range ...	36	20·86	18·86	16·43	13·71	12·86	15·29	15·58	14·29	12·00	10·72	15·00	13·14	10·00	14·51
Total rainfall (inches)	37	0·10	0·13	0·34	0·61	0·91	0·30	0·92	0·66	0·53	0·36	0·02	...	1·10	5·98
Wind Direction ...	38	NW W	N W	NW	NW W	SW	SW W	SW	SW W	NE	SW	SW W	E	NE	...
Wind Force 0-6 ...	39	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Amount of Cloud	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...
Birth-rate (Leeds) ...	41	26·4	28·3	27·6	28·0	32·2	21·8	29·9	28·6	27·4	27·0	25·4	24·7	24·7	27·1
Death-rate (Leeds)...	42	9·3	13·9	18·0	19·8	17·4	18·8	16·6	17·8	15·3	15·3	14·6	15·0	12·7	15·7
Death-rate (76 towns)	43	11·6	12·9	13·4	15·0	17·0	17·5	17·4	17·3	17·3	16·1	14·3	13·8	14·0	15·2
Birth-rate (76 towns)	44	30·1	27·4	29·8	28·8	29·1	25·5	30·5	28·9	27·9	27·5	28·0	27·2	25·6	28·2
D. R. lung dis. (Leeds)	45	1·5	1·1	1·5	2·6	1·9	2·6	1·7	1·7	1·9	2·2	1·4	1·5	1·7	1·8
D. R. Diarrhœa ,,	46	0·2	0·6	4·2	4·7	5·7	5·8	4·2	3·5	2·7	2·1	1·7	0·9	0·7	2·9

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* Includes membranous croup. Line 19 includes non-spasmodic croup not returned as membranous. † Line 20 includes line 21.

TABLE F (5).

Shewing Births, Deaths, from all and certain causes, Home Patients of the Dispensary, admissions to the Fever Hospitals, and some of the Meteorological conditions and the Death-rates from certain causes in Leeds: with the Birth and Death-rates from all causes in the 76 large English towns for each of the thirteen weeks ended 30th December, 1905.

1905.		OCTOBER.				NOVEMBER.					DECEMBER.				TOTALS OR AVERAGES.	YEAR.
		Oct. 7th.	Oct. 14th.	Oct. 21st.	Oct. 28th.	Nov. 4th.	Nov. 11th.	Nov. 18th.	Nov. 25th.	Dec. 2nd.	Dec. 9th.	Dec. 16th.	Dec. 23rd.	Dec. 30th.		
Total Births	1	218	214	220	244	203	223	192	214	216	227	216	234	166	2,787	12,337
Total Deaths	2	110	105	99	123	142	142	146	157	139	170	155	150	157	1,795	7,124
Under 1 year	3	26	26	25	31	37	30	38	43	30	49	34	34	34	437	1,875
1 to 2 years............	4	11	6	5	9	14	7	5	10	9	11	20	10	13	130	439
2 to 5 years............	5	6	3	1	7	5	8	12	13	11	16	15	15	18	130	380
5 to 60 years	6	35	47	41	46	56	53	49	53	44	36	41	50	54	605	2,489
60 yrs. and upwards	7	32	23	27	30	30	44	42	38	45	58	45	41	38	493	1,941
Deaths: Small-pox..	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	3
Measles	9	3	1	...	2	2	7	4	4	7	5	16	8	15	74	109
Scarlet Fever	10	...	1	1	..	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	7	39
*Diphtheria	11	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	9	44
Whooping-cough..	12	1	3	2	...	5	2	1	6	4	3	2	5	4	38	121
Typhus Fever......	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Typhoid Fever ...	14	...	1	...	2	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	2	1	16	52
Other or doubtful	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Diarrhœa or Dysent.	16	5	4	3	1	3	1	...	...	1	3	3	...	2	26	365
All seven..............	17	12	10	6	5	11	14	9	16	13	13	24	16	22	171	736
Cholera (English) ...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup	19	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
Dis. of Resp. System	20	14	24	20	22	34	35	39	41	32	56	40	34	37	428	1,396
Influenza†	21	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	11	66
Phthisis	22	6	9	10	8	13	7	9	14	12	11	10	8	9	126	558
Dis. of Circul. System	23	13	11	6	10	11	11	16	17	11	13	10	14	15	158	563
Violent Deaths	24	7	5	...	8	1	5	6	9	2	5	7	3	6	64	273
Inquest cases	25	14	14	4	11	9	17	18	20	8	12	20	7	16	170	654
Deaths in Pub. Inst.	26	22	18	24	23	16	22	24	20	20	31	22	23	19	284	1,225
Dispensary: visits pd.	27	269	342	375	410	343	371	486	431	510	416	527	501	292	5,273	15,784
Cases admitted to our own hospitals	28	32	20	20	28	29	21	32	34	26	21	21	25	26	335	1,391
Barom. (inches)	29	29·69	30·18	29·87	30·00	29·23	29·53	29·76	29·81	29·80	29·93	30·54	30·13	29·86	29·87	29·85
Attached Ther. °F ...	30	53·08	53·38	44·00	46·62	49·08	48·00	45·31	44·00	46·69	48·62	47·15	47·15	42·92	47·38	52·69
Dry bulb..............	31	51·62	52·08	44·00	46·38	47·00	46·08	41·31	42·77	44·54	46·69	44·62	44·92	39·08	45·47	52·16
Wet bulb..............	32	50·23	50·69	42·62	44·77	45·77	44·46	39·46	40·69	42·77	44·15	42·77	43·15	37·46	43·77	48·48
Humidity	33	90·38	90·46	89·54	88·23	91·23	88·38	85·31	84·08	86·85	82·15	86·23	86·85	86·54	87·40	78·01
Mn. of highest reading	34	57·57	58·29	52·43	50·57	53·86	50·29	46·00	45·43	48·29	49·86	47·14	47·86	42·57	50·01	56·74
,, lowest ,,	35	43·14	45·57	36·86	38·29	42·29	40·57	37·71	35·86	39·57	42·00	40·71	39·86	34·00	39·73	43·99
,, daily range ...	36	14·43	12·72	15·57	12·28	11·57	9·72	8·29	9·57	8·72	7·86	6·43	8·00	8·57	10·28	12·75
Total rainfall (inches)	37	0·38	0·57	0·34	0·05	1·28	0·78	0·34	0·33	0·81	0·12	...	...	0·14	5·14	20·75
Wind Direction ...	38	NW	NW	NW	NW	SW SE	SW NW	NW NE	NW SW	SW SE	SW	NW	SE SW	NE SE	...	...
Wind Force 0-6 ...	39	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Amount of Cloud	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...
Birth-rate (Leeds) ...	41	24·9	24·4	25·1	27·9	23·2	25·5	21·9	24·4	24·7	25·9	24·7	26·7	19·0	24·5	27·1
Death-rate (Leeds)...	42	12·6	12·0	11·3	14·0	16·2	16·2	16·7	17·9	15·9	19·4	17·7	17·1	17·9	15·8	15·6
Death-rate (76 towns)	43	13·5	13·7	14·1	14·8	15·6	15·6	15·5	17·9	16·7	16·1	17·0	17·8	17·4	15·8	15·7
Birth-rate (76 towns)	44	26·6	26·7	27·4	27·2	27·5	27·5	26·1	26·1	25·8	28·1	27·3	27·8	21·4	26·6	28·2
D. R. lung dis. (Leeds)	45	1·6	2·7	2·3	2·5	3·9	4·0	4·5	4·7	3·7	6·4	4·6	3·9	4·3	3·8	3.1
D. R. 7 Zymotics ..	46	1·4	1·1	0·7	0·6	1·3	1·6	1·0	1·8	1·5	1·5	2·7	1·8	2·5	1·5	1·6

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* Includes membranous croup. Line 19 includes non-spasmodic croup not returned as membranous. † Line 20 includes line 21.

TABLE F (6).

Shewing Births, Deaths, from all and certain causes, Home Patients of the Dispensary, admissions to the Fever Hospitals, and some of the Meteorological conditions and the Death-rates from certain causes in Leeds; with the Birth and Death-rates from all causes in the 76 large English towns for each of the thirteen weeks ended 31st March, 1906.

1906.		JANUARY.					FEBRUARY.				MARCH.				TOTALS OR AVERAGES.
		Jan. 6th.	Jan. 13th.	Jan. 20th.	Jan. 27th.	Feb. 3rd.	Feb. 10th.	Feb. 17th.	Feb. 24th.	Mar. 3rd.	Mar. 10th.	Mar. 17th.	Mar. 24th.	Mar. 31st.	
Total Births	1	233	231	210	257	244	256	227	244	221	281	220	248	240	3,112
Total Deaths	2	194	172	154	156	142	154	180	155	157	165	140	145	140	2,054
Under 1 year	3	40	32	33	44	33	37	31	36	22	32	30	44	33	447
1 to 2 years............	4	23	21	17	17	17	11	19	12	19	13	10	10	14	203
2 to 5 years............	5	19	12	9	9	8	10	14	10	14	15	5	6	10	141
5 to 60 years	6	62	66	59	53	46	52	64	53	62	52	60	51	47	727
60 yrs. and upwards	7	50	41	36	33	38	44	52	44	40	53	35	34	36	536
Deaths: Small-pox..	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Measles	9	15	16	9	15	8	11	14	7	12	14	7	11	7	146
Scarlet Fever	10	...	1	1	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
*Diphtheria	11	1	3	4	5	2	3	1	2	4	3	...	3	3	34
Whooping-cough..	12	8	5	1	3	2	3	2	4	5	2	3	2	2	42
Typhus Fever......	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhoid Fever ...	14	...	1	1	...	2	1	1	1	...	1	2	1	1	12
Other or doubtful	15	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa or Dysent.	16	1	1	1	1	2	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	10
All seven..............	17	25	27	17	24	16	19	20	15	21	20	13	17	14	248
Cholera (English) ...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup	19	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dis. of Resp. System	20	43	43	38	36	28	19	33	36	24	22	29	29	32	412
Influenza†	21	2	1	1	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	12
Phthisis	22	11	14	15	12	7	10	18	10	19	9	17	11	16	169
Dis. of Circul. System	23	17	19	12	10	10	15	19	15	13	22	23	6	6	187
Violent Deaths	24	10	4	1	4	4	4	11	4	7	4	5	4	1	63
Inquest cases	25	20	15	5	9	12	18	19	9	12	12	15	13	9	168
Deaths in Pub. Inst.	26	32	31	24	25	17	30	29	24	32	15	31	32	25	347
Dispensary: visits pd.	27	363	365	359	352	332	260	264	258	278	252	295	288	240	3,906
Cases admitted to our own hospitals	28	20	30	27	18	27	26	22	31	34	24	24	26	36	345
Barom. (inches)	29	29·64	29·51	29·78	30·11	30·02	29·88	29·51	29·84	29·57	29·90	29·70	30·05	30·04	29·81
Attached Ther. °F ...	30	42·00	44·77	52·46	52·69	55·23	51·69	50·00	52·23	52·08	57·08	54·85	57·77	57·69	52·35
Dry bulb...............	31	38·92	43·85	41·62	43·92	45·38	39·31	38·23	38·08	40·50	47·77	44·31	42·15	43·69	42·14
Wet bulb...............	32	37·62	41·69	39·23	42·00	43·31	37·23	36·23	36·15	38·25	44·54	41·69	38·08	38·92	39·62
Humidity	33	88·69	84·23	82·15	85·46	84·62	82·62	82·92	84·31	82·58	78·31	81·69	71·08	68·62	81·32
Mn. of highest reading	34	42·14	47·29	46·29	46·86	49·00	43·29	45·00	44·71	44·43	52·71	47·29	46·71	47·00	46·36
,, lowest ,,	35	34·57	37·43	35·57	38·14	40 71	33·00	33·43	32·71	34·71	42·14	33·86	35·14	35·57	35·92
,, daily range ...	36	7·57	9·86	10·72	8·72	8·29	10·29	11·57	12·00	9·72	10·57	13·43	11·57	11·43	10·44
Total rainfall (inches)	37	1·05	0·58	1·06	0·13	0·08	0·49	0·18	0·46	0·75	0·42	0·31	0·36	0·19	6·06
Wind { Direction ...	38	SE	SW	SW	NW SW	NW SW	NW SW	NW SW	SE NE	W SW	SW	SW	NE	NW NE	...
Wind { Force 0-6 ...	39	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Amount of Cloud	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
Birth-rate (Leeds) ...	41	26·2	26·0	23·6	28·9	27·5	28·8	25·6	27·5	24·9	31·6	24·8	27·9	27·0	26·9
Death-rate (Leeds)...	42	21·8	19·4	17·3	17·6	16·0	17·3	20·3	17·4	17·7	18·6	15·8	16·3	15·8	17·8
Death-rate (76 towns)	43	18·3	16·7	15·8	15·9	15·5	15·5	17·2	17·3	17·4	16·7	16·2	15·8	17·0	16·6
Birth-rate (76 towns)	44	29·9	30·3	26·7	29·3	28·2	28·4	29·4	28·4	28·1	29·2	28·0	28·1	29·5	28·7
D. R. lung dis. (Leeds)	45	4·8	4·8	4·3	4·1	3·2	2·1	3·7	4·1	2·7	2·5	3·3	3·3	3·6	3·6
D. R. 7 Zymotics ,,	46	2·8	3·0	1·9	2·7	1·8	2·1	2·3	1·7	2·4	2·3	1·5	1·9	1·6	2·1

The Dispensary returns are furnished me by the kindness of the resident staff, and have regard to a week ended in each case a day earlier than that given in the heading.

The meteorological data are compiled from returns sent us by Mr. Crowther. They are uncorrected readings, made at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. The humidity each week is the average of the humidities calculated on each of the thirteen observations of the wet and dry bulbs. On January 17th, 1906, the barometer was removed into an inner room in which there was a fire.

* Includes membranous croup. Line 19 includes non-spasmodic croup not returned as membranous. † Line 20 includes line 21.